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TUBE at Rs. 2-12 each.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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The only high grade COVER
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OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. IV NO. 71 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
27th March	Mongolia ..	10000	....	..
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
16th ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind..	11500	....	..
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Khiva ..	9000
30th ,,	Mandala ..	9000	....	..
7th May	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
14th ,,	Kashmir ..	7000	....	..
21st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
28th ,,	Sardinia. ..	7000	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
27th March	Namur ..	7000	Kashgar ..	9000
6th April	Nankin ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
20th ,,	Novara ..	7000	Kashmir ..	9000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
*24th Mar.	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with Chakla at Karachi (for Persian Gulf passengers only)
*29th ,,	Linga ..	Karachi direct.
8th April.	Dilwara ..	East Africa via Seychelles

For later on arrival of English mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki ..	3801	14th March	24th March
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori	5348	21st March	1st April.
Tenshin Maru	S. Yamazaki.	4173	31st March	11th April.
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura ..	4166	16th April	27th April.
Penang Maru .	S. Kusubiki	5280	17th April	29th April.
Yebeshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4093	30th April	11th May
Bombay Maru.	Y. Kobayashi	4625	1st May	13th May.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Kumajiri Maru	4058	K. Sakurai .	2nd Apr.	12th April.
Luzon Maru ..	4075	T. Watanabe.	9th ,,	18th ,,

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road. Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

48, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris ..	A & C	9239	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	27th Apr..	25th Ap
City of Birmingham .	A & C	7500	15th May.	13th May

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	700
Liverpool	600	900	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Cunilal.
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DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons
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HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
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KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KARACHI.—Oghadbhai Lehrabhai Mehta.
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MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
TRICHINOPOLY.—A. K. Sundararajan, Warrior
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	28th Mar. 1916
SS. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	26th April ,,
S.S. Kassilia	5091	R. Erskine	16th May ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	465	698
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	832
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } BOMBAY,

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000.
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U. S. A)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

The man who doesn't care what happens generally has constipation. No wonder he feels bad. Ought to take Kasagra, the pleasant liquid laxative and see how much brighter things look. D 10

BANKING.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21 541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhar, Karachi, Kasur Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kawala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Canton
Rangoon		Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. S.	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

Do not try to endure that nerve racking cough. Zymole Trokeys will stop it and remove the irritation. They dispel hoarseness and strengthen the throat. B 2

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,

may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

AN ENGLISH LADY living on the Bunder, can supply excellent outside meals. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1051

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Runs under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation commands excellent view. Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 3459

WANTED

WANTED—A FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the P. W. Hospital, Jamkhandi. Apply with testimonials stating lowest terms of pay. 3543

WANTED—To purchase serviceable household furniture, horses, carriages, etc., in small lots or in quantity. Apply to Box No. 30, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3367

WANTED by educated Frenchman, PUPILS desirous of learning French, also tuition by correspondence, and translations undertaken. M. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1039

WANTED—A MARRIED COUPLE or two PAYING GUESTS in a well appointed flat on Wodehouse Road. All modern conveniences and excellent cuisne. Apply to Box No. 13, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1031

WANTED TEMPORARY CLERKS in the office of the Officer-in-Charge, SUPPLIES, Bombay Brigade, Bombay, on salaries of Rs. 80, 70, 60 50, and 30 per mensem.

Men with previous knowledge of clerical work are required and knowledge of typewriting is essential. Apply with copies of testimonials, service books, if any, and certificates of character from two respectable European or Indian gentlemen.

None but those who have got the required educational qualifications for entering into Government Service need apply. 1112

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of STOCK TAKER for the Port Trust Stores Department.

The pay of the post is Rs. 150, rising to Rs. 200, by annual increasements of Rs. 10.

The person appointed will in the first instance, be on six months' probation and will be required to subscribe to the Trustees' Provident Fund and produce a certificate of physical fitness obtained from the Trustees' Administrative Medical Officer prior to joining.

Preference will be given to those possessing a knowledge of accounts. Previous experience in a Stores Department is essential

Applications should state age and qualifications and be accompanied by copies of testimonials and should be addressed to THE CHIEF STOREKEEPER, Bombay Port Trust, Elphinstone Bunder. Applications will be received up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 27th March, 1916.

The selected candidate will be required to join at the earliest possible date.

H. E. LEES,
1109 Chief Storekeeper.

ENGINE DRIVERS.—Two competent MISTRIES are required for service in East Africa, must have knowledge of 12 H.P. Clayton and Blackstone engines and grain crushing mills. Apply by letter giving copies only of references. Applications should be marked "Engine Driver."

FITTER ERECTORS.—Two capable and experienced ERECTORS required for about six months' work in Mesopotamia, erecting ice machines. Must be used to handling labour and a knowledge of piling desirable Only confident, competent, hardworking, practical men need apply by letter, giving copies only of references and stating terms. Applications should be marked "Fitter Erector."

ICE MECHANICS.—Eight MACHANIC DRIVERS required to assist in erection of ice plant in Mesopotamia, and then to take charge of one plant each Must be used to Ammonia system plant and previous experience in the production of pure ice essential. Apply by letter, giving copies only of references and stating terms required; applications to be marked "Ice Mechanic" All applications to be addressed to EMBARKATION SUPPLY OFFICER, Alexandra Docks, Bombay. 1111

FOR SALE

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 21. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3403

SPECIAL VALUE.—65 Pairs of Gents' Gaiters in Puttie, Spring and Lace patterns of various sizes, made of good quality brown or black pig grain leather, also in smooth tan or black calf. When ordering please state size of calf over brooches also height of gaiter required.

Reduced prices Rs. 7/8, Rs. 10 and Rs 12

For particulars of other lines reduced write for our R list.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
612—14 MADRAS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PANTHER CUB 10 months. Price Rs. 75 or nearest offer. Apply to Rev. A. DAHLGREN, NAVAPUR, W. Khandesh. 3545

SINGER 2 3/4. FREE ENGINE MOTOR CYCLE, in excellent condition. Rs. 35 or nearest offer. Apply to Box No. 16, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 1044

TO BE LET.

TO LET out on hire a piano. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

MOTOR GARAGE to let at a low rental near Parsee Statue, Byculla. Apply "O," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 104C

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Appollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 3354

TO LET—Two furnished bungalows and cottage, with out-houses at Lanoula. Property splendidly situated. For rent and further particulars, apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanowrie, Poona. 1039

TO BE LET—A large airy bed room in Apollo Bunder with bath room attached facing West, separate entrance. Electric light and fan. Arrangements can be made for board if necessary. Apply to Box No. 8A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1042

TO BE LET.—FOUR COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS on the foreshore of Varsova. Well ventilated and commanding an excellent view of Malabar, Cumballa, Worli and Bandra Hill. Rents moderate. Apply to Box No 3 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1021

TO LET—A well furnished commodious bungalow near the sea side at Bandra, for three months only from 1st April, consisting of four bed rooms dining and drawing room. Garden, outhouses and stabling. Terms moderate. For further particulars, apply to "Bandra" care of this paper. 1009

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 130. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO LET.—On the Apollo Bunder, two rooms, fully-furnished bed room and sitting room, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, private entrance, separate bathrooms, W. C., etc. Apply to Box No. 4A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1050

NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DHURAMDAS ATMARAM alias DHARAMDAS ATMARAM alias DHARAMDASS ATMARAM alias DHURAMDAS ATAMRAM MEHTA, of Bombay Dossa Modh Bania Hindu Inhabitant formerly an Assistant to Messrs. Cursetjee Bomanji & Co., and then retired ..... Deceased.

THAKOREDAS DHURAMDAS, a Clerk to Messrs. Jehangir Seervai Minocheeher and Hiralal, Javerilal Dharamdas now unemployed and living on his property and Narandas Dharamdas Cashier Akhbari Sondagar Press, all of Bombay Dossa Madh Bania Hindu Inhabitants, residing at House No. 163, Thakurdwar, outside the Fort the sons of the deceased abovenamed. .....Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventeenth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 17th day of March, 1916.

Messrs. NANU HORMASJI & Co.,
3556 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "RANGOON MARU", having arrived on the 21st instant, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bombay 22nd March 1916.

NOTICES

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, 1916, immediately after the Ordinary Annual General Meeting which is to be held at 4 p.m., on that day, for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit passing, in manner required for passing an Extraordinary Resolution, the subjoined Resolutions. And Notice is hereby also given that a Second Extraordinary General Meeting will be held at the Company's Office on Wednesday, the 19th April, 1916, at 4 p.m. for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings of the said Meeting to be held on 5th April 1916, and should it appear that the said Resolutions have been passed by the requisite majority at such Meeting to consider and if thought fit to confirm the same as Special Resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That in Article 106, sub-Clause 2 of the Company's Articles of Association the words from "They" upto "date" be deleted and the following substituted in place thereof:—

"They may pay pensions or other gratuities to any officers, clerks or other servants of the Company, or gratuities to the families of such officers, clerks or other servants for good conduct and service and they may also form a Pension Fund for the benefit of such officers, clerks or other servants and frame rules for the administration of such Fund."

2. That sub Clause 12 of the said Article 106 be deleted.

3. That Article 107 of the Company's Articles of Association be deleted and the following substituted in place thereof:—

"The Directors shall cause the Banking Account or Accounts to be kept in the name of the Company, and every sum paid on behalf of the Company, except on the Suspense Account and the subsidiary Banking Accounts at such places as the Company may have Branches or Agencies, shall be paid by cheque on the Bankers of the Company in Bombay, which shall be signed by two Directors and countersigned by such Officer as the Board shall appoint for the purpose."

4. That Article 108 of the Company's Articles of Association be deleted and the following substituted in place thereof:—

"The Board may open an account with the Bankers of the Company to be called the 'Suspense Account' and the subsidiary Banking Accounts referred to in the foregoing Article, and may authorize such Officer as they think fit to draw cheques on the Bankers on such accounts, signed by himself alone, for the purposes of the Company, and the Board shall at each of their meetings have submitted to them a statement of the sums drawn by such cheques since the preceding meeting."

5. That Article 109 of the Company's Articles of Association be deleted and the following substituted in place thereof:—

"No payment on account of the Company shall be made without an order of the Board or of a Committee of Directors, except payments on the Suspense or Subsidiary Banking Accounts or on Petty Cash Account."

By Order of the Board,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1916. 3552

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of April 1916, at 4 p.m. To receive Directors' and Auditors' Report for the year ending 31st December, 1915. To declare a Dividend. To elect Directors in room of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible for re-election. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be closed from 23rd March to 5th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1916. 3557

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the estate of KHAN BAHADUR DAWOODBHAI MOOSABHAI JARIWALLA, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant Limited to the share mentioned in Schedule No. 1. ..... Deceased.

AISHABIBI alias BADIBIBI, wife of MAHOMEDBHAI ESSUFBHAI JARIWALLA, residing at Chowpati outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventeenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) H. J. HOWARD,
The 18th day of March, 1916.

(Sd.) NARAYAN C. DALAL,
3555 Petitioner's Attorney.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TWO BABCOCK and WILCOX TUBULAR BOILERS each of 160 lbs. working pressure and of 24 lbs. N. H. P. in working order will be sold by AUCTION on SUNDAY, the 2nd April, 1916, in the JUBILEE MILL COMPOUND, Ahmedabad, when conditions of sales will be read out. The auction will commence at 2 p.m. Boilers are sold to make room for new Machinery. 3554

NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., (S.T.), on MONDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1916, for the supply of wrought iron tree guards.

2. Form of Contract, Specification etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality, or the Commissioner will not be considered.

5. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the contract should intimate while submitting the tender, the names of the partners of the firm.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 22nd March, 1916. 3358

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr NAROTAMDAS BECHARDAS has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any reference to such claims and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or bungalow standing thereon situate lying and being at Walkeshwar in Banganga Cross Lane outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement (570) five hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 19 and New Survey No. 7261 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3079(2) and Street No. 92(A) and bounded on or towards the East by the Vithal Nathji Temple, on or towards the West by the property of Hargowindas Jeewandas on or towards the North by the Banganga Cross Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Khimji Assur Virji.

Dated this 23rd day of March 1916.
MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
3559 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between Messrs. SORABJI HORMASJI BODE, DADABHOY HORMASJI BODE and DINSHAW HORMASJI BODE, carrying on business of Merchants at No. 864, Ormiston Road, Colaba, under the name style or firm of H. E. BODE & SONS, has been DISSOLVED as from the 25th February, 1916, so far as concerned the said Mr. Dinshaw Hormasji Bode, who retired from the said firm on the 26th day of February last. All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid respectively by Messrs. Sorabji Hormasji Bode and Dadabhoy Hormasji Bode, who will continue to carry on the said business in partnership in the same name style or firm of H. E. Bode & Sons.

Dated this 16th day of March, 1916.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Solicitors for Messrs. H. E. Bode & Sons.
3536

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

(On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.)
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

IMPORTANT TO STATIONERS, AND PRINTERS.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., auctioneers will sell by public Auction at their offices at 53, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. C. Sukhlal & Co., stationers, their entire stock-in-trade together with the furniture consisting of all sorts of stationery, such as account books, envelopes, Dennison tags, files, pin cushions, brief papers, deed covers, carbon papers, Waverley and other nibs, oil papers, note books, exercise books, clips, ink bottles door cupboards, large stands, show cases etc. etc.

The above stationery etc., are on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1916.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The auction sale of landed property at Arthur Road, Jocob Circle, near Police Chowki, advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further intimation.

J. S. MODY, & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO JEWELLERS AS WELL AS TO JEWELLERY USERS.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLDEN ORNAMENTS AND RICH JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd March, 1916, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO. will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street by order of Messrs. Virchand Dhanaji & Co., the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Maker Bhimji Pragji the mortgagor.

2 gold necklaces, 8 golden bangles, 2 chains, 2 lavingujas, 1 mohanmala, 2 sankias, 5 rings, all about 70 tolas.

By order Marwadi Lakhmaji Talaji and Co., and on account and at the risk of Memon Abboo Ibrahim Khamisa, the mortgagor.

1 gold daniu, 1 pair anklets about 21½ tolas, 2 gold earings.

By order of Sheth Mahomed Joosab and on account and at the risk of Memon Valli Mahomed Jamal mortgagor.

1 pair diamond bracelets containing about 300 diamonds, 1 pair diamond sleeve links, 1 diamond collar button, 1 diamond nose ring, 1 pearl collar button.

By order of Shah Verchand Gulabchand and on account and at the risk of Anupchand Ramchandra.

1 pearl kunthi about 90-100 chavs 2 nose rings of pearls and diamonds, 1 nose ring of pearls, 1 diamond rose, 4 pearl bangles, 2 pearl kudas, 1 diamond sali, 1 pearl kunthi of 156 pearls, 1 ring of diamonds and emerald 1 pearl mala, 1 pair diamond and emerald buties.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Vasant Vaman.

1 pearl kunthi of 151 pearls, 2 pearl nose rings, 1 pair diamond kudas.

1 pearl button, 1 Rose of diamonds and emeralds.

1 gold watch, 1 diamond ring, 1 pearl chhalakai.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Hasan Esmail.

1 pair diamond and ruby ear-rings.

1 pearls ear-ring.

On account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser, Mr. Khanderao Thorat, depresentative of Mr. K. G. Nadkar (palace officer or Dhar State).

1 pair diamond and emerald bracelets,

2 pairs pearl kuda, 1 broach pin of pearls and rubies, 1 diamond and ruby rose.

On account and at the risk of the concerned.

1 golden broach with pearls,

1 ruby ring.

The above is on view.

P.S.—A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1916.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE, on SUNDAY, 26th March 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

On SUNDAY, the 26th March, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the bungalow, No. 63 Warden Road, (a little distant from the Battery, Mahaluxmi), very valuable and handsome neat made and French polished English-made teakwood and blackwood furniture, by John Roberts, Wimbridge, Breslau and others, consisting of drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, lined with rich tapestry, teakwood and blackwood arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, low chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, teakwood cupboards, clothes hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood side boards with mirror back selected artistic cabinets, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, solid wood teapoys with rich engravings, writing and dressing tables, reclining sofas, book cases, single and double iron and brass bedsteads, engraved pier tables, phonograph, fire resisting safes, hall lamps, gas chandeliers of 3 12 lights, vases, table ornaments, rich pictures in frames, wall brackets, towel horse, etc., etc.

The property of Jagmohandas Vandravandas, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN HIS TRUST AND LANDED PROPERTIES AT 7TH KAMATIPURA STREET AND AT CHIMBORE.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Ramdas Damoder, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th day of March, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, all the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in the following properties.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

LOT No. 1.—All the right, title and interest of the Insolvent in the rents and profits of the properties settled upon Trust by an Indenture of Trust, dated 20th December, 1872, made between Kanji Umersey of the one part and Damoder Kanji of the other part.

LOT No. 2.—All the right, title and interest of the Insolvent in the landed properties, bearing Street No. 75-81, Kamatipura Bazar Road, and the vacant land behind it: The property bearing Street No. 2-4 at 7th Kamatipura Street and also.

A property at Chimbore.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

Bombay's Most Central Theatre.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE ALL-DRAMA PROGRAMME.

You should not miss
"THE PRICE OF A KISS"
It is a magnificent Italian production full of excitement, heroism patriotism and beauty, showing how a woman nobly proved her love for her husband.

Another great 3-reel picture:
"FACING THE FOOTLIGHTS"
The story of a woman's splendid devotion to her sick husband by going on the stage in order to pay the debts he incurred through an accident.

Also the latest
PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices:—Re. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

NOTE:—IT BEING THE POLICY OF THE CINEMA MANAGEMENT TO EXCLUDE FROM THE PROGRAMME ALL FILMS OF A CRIMINAL TENDENCY OR THOSE WHICH MAY BE HARMFUL TO ANY CLASS OF PATRON; PEOPLE WHO DELIGHT IN THIS KIND OF PICTURE WILL PLEASE ABSTAIN FROM ATTENDING THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE AS THEY WILL SEE NOTHING TO INTEREST THEM.

LAST 2 NIGHTS
OF
THE BROKEN COIN
AND
L. K. O. Comedy
"MR. FLIRT IN WRONG"
Look out Saturday, March 25th.
PROTEA III
Prize Drawings 27, 28, 29, & 30.
OLYMPIA CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 1266.

Kirloskar Sangit Mandali
GRANT ROAD
RIPON THEATRE
will perform
On Saturday, the 25th March 1916
AT 9 P. M. (S. T.)
DAMBHA SPHOTA
(Imposters exposed)
Sunday, 26th March 1916
AT 3-30 P. M. (S. T.)
New and popular
URDU PLAY
TAJEWAPHA.

TO THE USERS OF TYPEWRITERS.

You get good impressions always, from CARIBONUM Carbon Paper and Typewriter Ribbons."
TRULY BRITISH.
Samples sent free on application.
EMPIRE TYPEWRITER AGENCY
281, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE ROYAL YAKUTI.
(ANANG VILAS).

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

Episode 21.

THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE—

Episod 22.

"THE SUPER SERIAL"

ALSO

7th DRAMA OF WHO PAYS?

"BLUE BLOOD AND YELLOW."

AND

PATHE'S GAZETTE

The latest and most popular song "Elaine, my moving picture Queen" As. 6 each. can be had at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD.

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. NIGHTLY: POPULAR PRICES.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TWICE NIGHTLY! 6-30 AND 9-45 TWICE NIGHTLY!

Maurice E. Bandman presents

THE GREAT GOLDIN!

The World Master of Modern Magic.

TO-NIGHT. New Illusions will be presented for the first time in Bombay.

"THE MYSTERIOUS CABINET" OR "THE WITCH DOOR."

ANOTHER GREAT MYSTERY. **"THE HAUNTED ALMIRAH."**

The great spectacular pantomime entitled:—

"THE TIGER GOD"

A MOORISH ILLUSIONARY PHANTASY. The "acme" of Scenic Art and Elaborate illusion written and invented by HORACE GOLDIN, in which appears "LILY," a Bengal tigress, one of the finest specimens of this animal in existence.

PRICES.—{At 9-45 p.m.—Rs. 5 to As. 8. {At 6-30 p.m.—Rs. 3 to As. 4 PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Mar. 21st.

			Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool	..	5,000
" "	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..	1,000
" "	Sales of East Indian	..	50
" "	Imports		36,000
Mid. Americans ..	.. ..		7.82 unchgd.
Egyptinn F. G. F.	.. ..		11.23—8
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	..	May	12.02+4
		July	12.17 unchgd.
New Orleans 10 a.m.	..	May	11.86+4
		July	12.05+2

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 20st.

Total Imports 36,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
March	7.65	
March-April	7.64	
April-May	7.63	
May-June	7.62	
June-July	7.61	
July-Aug.	7.59	
Aug.-Sept.	7.52	
Sept.-Oct.	7.44	+2
Oct.-Nov.	7.41	
Nov.-Dec.	7.37	
Dec.-Jan.	7.35	
Jan.-Feb.	7.33	
Feb.-Mar.	7.33	
Mar.-April	7.33	

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Mar. 21st.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous close.
March	7.60	3
March-April	7.60	2
April-May	7.58	3
May-June	7.57	3
June-July	7.55	4
July-Aug.	7.54	3
Aug.-Sept.	7.47	3
Sept.-Oct.	7.38	4
Oct.-Nov.	7 35	4
Nov.-Dec.	7.31	4
Dec.-Jan.	7.29	4
Jan.-Feb.	7.27	4
Feb.-March	7.27	4
March-April	7.27	4

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 21st.

Months.	To-day's price
March	11.02—13
May	11.15—13
July	11.28—12

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 21st.

M.G. Bengal,	"Good"	..	5.70
" "	"Fully Good"	..	5.85
" "	"Fine"	..	6.00
M.G. No. 1 Oomra,	"Good"	..	6.15
" "	"Fine"	..	6.45
M.G. Broach.	"Good"	..	7.45
" "	"Fully Good"	..	7.60
" "	"Fine"	..	7.75
" Scinde,	"Good"	..	5.65
" "	"Fully Good"	..	5.80
" "	"Fine"	..	5.95

Unchanged.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Mar. 21st.

The tone of Manchester cloth market is firm but quiet. The demand for India discouraging. The tone of yarn is irregular.

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Mar. 20th.

		Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	19,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	..
" " to Continent	..	..
Futures at New York May.	..	12.04+10
Futures at New York July	..	12.22+ 9
Spot Cotton at New York	..	12.05+10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans unchanged		12.00
Futures at New Orleans May	..	11.89+ 7
Futures at New Orleans July	..	12.09+ 6
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	9⅝
Demand Bill.	..	4.76.35
Silver Commercial Bars	..	57⅞

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar 20th.

Linseed Calcutta Mar.-April, weak 76

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F.	
Calcutta. Mar.-April.	18/9
Aug.-Oct.	17/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. Mar.-April.	18/10½
Aug.-Oct.	17/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-April.	20/6
Aug.-Oct.	19/0
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. Mar.-April.	20/7½
Aug.-Oct.	19/1½

The tone of Sugar is stagnant.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Mar. 22.

To-day the market opened easy at 281 and remained unchanged throughout the morning.

Later at Colaba prices gave way on low advices from New York.

The chief business done was by mills, who are in the market for all staple styles. We quote:—

Good Broach 278.

Fully Good Bengal 211.

Fully Good Khamgaum Akola 253.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.			Fine.	F.G. Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	..	..	284	.. 281	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	..	..	..	224 ..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Bengals	..	..	225	213 ..	Mar. 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab	..	..	218	.. ..	"
M. G. Khandesh	..	..	246/7	232 ..	"
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat			273	.. ..	"
M. G Nagpore	..	..	278/4	.. ..	"
M G Akola Khgm.	..	..	256½	.. ..	"
Do.			261½	.. ..	May" 1916
M G Dhamangaum Pulgam		..	..	.. ..	"
M G. Broach	..	..	281/2	.. ..	Mar. 1916
H. G. Westerns	..	..	..	.. 2:0	A/May 16.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	..	.. 191	"
H. G. Miraj	..	..	..	.. 313/4	"
H G. Compta	..	..	..	.. 305	"
H. G. Saw Ginned Dharwar		..	..	.. 310	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Seasonals as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA March 22nd, 1916 —3-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	Fully Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	.. ..	..	220	1/25 Jan. 1
	236 ..	225	213	.. Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	.. ..	223	212	.. March
	.. ..	228	..	.. May

Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	215	205	..	Ready
	218	..	..	March
Khandesh (M.G.)	246	224	..	Ready
	245	222	..	March
Vaina (M.G.)	248	..	..	May
	..	244	..	Ready
Samee (M. G.)	..	275	..	Ready
Oomra (M. G.) (Fair-Staple, Akola-Khgm	..	..	..	..
	255/6	248	..	Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	254/5	216	..	March
	259	..	..	May
Oomrawati descriptions (M.G.)	256	247	..	Ready
	255	..	..	March
Dhamangaum	259	250	..	Ready
Pulgaum (M G)	253	..	..	March
Yeotmal (M G)	262	253	..	Ready
	251	..	..	March
Hingnee	263	260	..	Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	253	..	..	March
Wardha Hinganghat (M.G)	268	259	..	Ready
	267	..	..	March
Broach (M G)	283	280	..	Ready & Mar
	284	281	279	April
	287	..	..	May
Surat (M. G.)	240	..	..	Ready
Machia (M.G.)	243	236	..	Ready
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M G.)	..	..	..	286 April/May
Sawgi Dharwa	..	..	..	309 April/May
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	292 April/May
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	280 April/May
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	306 April/May
Miraj M. G.	..	..	..	312 April/May

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1915-16	1914-15	Difference.
Khandesh ..	204,107	184,052	pl. 120,055
Central India ..	118,298	74,630	pl. 43,668
Barsi & Nagar ..	295,141	90,660	pl. 114,181
Berar	538,827	239,515	pl. 229,312
Central Provinces	140,759	166,295	— 25,536
Compta & Dharwar	56,893		
Northern-Westerns.	25,700		
Cocanada.	11,010	38,867	pl. 76,166
Tinnevelly and Cambodia.	11,833		
Dhollera.. ..	60,696	38,970	pl. 21,726
Broach	128,552	46,933	pl. 81,619
Rajputana ..	52,648		
N. W. Prov. ..	284,353	326,825	pl 173,333
Sind-Punjab. ..	163,142		
Persian	425	144	pl 281
Americas	..	134	— 134
Egyptian	691	447	pl. 244
Other Sorts ..	2,116	881	pl 1,235
Total ..	2,134,802	1,298,353	pl. 835,449

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 21st March 1916:—

Cotton	19,705 Bales.
Wheat	14,492 cwts.
Linseed	10 416 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	5,093 "
Ginjellyseed	4,535 "
Groundnuts	886 "
Castorseed	2,778 "
Rice	17,162 "
Myrabollams	4,496 "
Cottonseed	2,057 "
Gram	2,118 "
Joowar	15,260 "
Barley	1 490 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Mar 22nd—4 p.m.

	Ready.	Bazaar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	64	0 0	6 7 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	43	8 0	6 6 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	43	0 0	6 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	6	4 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6	1 0	6 7 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7	4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7	9 0	7 15 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7	4 0	7 10 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	44	0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	43	0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	42	0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	39	0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7	4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	41	8 0	....
Mowraseed	4	4 0	4 8 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May ..	5 15 3
Linseed May	7 15 6

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-8d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 5-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. April

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-16d
Do. Do Forward	1s. 4 13-32d. May.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs 3 m-s Do.	195½ Nom.
60 d-s Hongkong	144½
Do. Shanghai	197½
Do. Yokohama	152½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	26-3 6
Australian Do.	25 11-0
Bombay Do.	25-3-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16 8-0
English Dragons	15-5-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	69 10 0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Mar. 22.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept steady to-day. Tata Iron and Steel shares opened with an upward move, but before close slightly dropped.

In Mill shares for April delivery Davids declined to Rs. 497½.

Fazulbhai stood firm at Rs. 465, Standards at Rs. 1,137½, Kohinoors at Rs. 667½ Swadesni at Rs. 1,647½ and Ahmedabad Advance at Rs. 872½.

Madhavji moved up to Rs. 1,370.

Central India Mill shares kept steady at Rs. 2,230.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 257½. Indian Dyeing and Bleachings at Rs. 160 Indore Malwas at Rs. 282½ and Edward Sassoons at Rs 202½.

Bombay Electric Tramway Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 238 and Preference at Rs 164.

Bombay Telephones changed hands at Rs. 161.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,190.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 575. Central Provinces at Rs. 115 and Upper Sind Light Ry. shares at Rs. 110.

Bank of India shares stood at Rs. 644.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood at Rs. 136. Deferred opened at Rs. 430, improved to Rs. 437½ but closed at Rs. 432½. Preference changed hands at Rs. 160.

Alcock and Ashdown shares improved to Rs. 592.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 80⅔.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 91.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 22.

The share market to-day was characterised by a strong inquiry for jute mill shares in which a large turnover took place, the prices in most instances shewing an upward tendency and the market closing fully steady. Coals did not attract much attention. Miscellaneous sections, however, came in for some support. The following sales took place:—

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 381, 383, 385, Auckland (ord) 185, 186, Belvedere (ord) 307 to 312, Budge Budge (ord) 405 to 410, Clive (ord) 127 to 129, Dalhousie (ord) 271 to 282 Empire (ord) 33/4 to 34/4, Fort Gloster (ord) 400 to 405, Fort William (ord) 137/8 to 139, 140 s. 1. Fort William (prefs) 125, Gondalpara (ord) 465, Gourepore (ord) 550, 560, 565, Hooghly (ord) 54/4 to 55, Hooghly (prefs) 13/12, Howrah (ord) 228, 229, 230, Kamarhatty (ord) 357/8 to 359, Lawrence (ord) 268 to 273, Northbrook (ord) 29/4 to 30. Reliance (ord) 216, 217, Standard (ord) 317, 318, 321, Union (ord) 428 to 432.

Tea:—Gille 80, North Western Cachar 231, 232.

Miscellaneous:—Barnagore Jute 5½ per cent. debentures 104/8, Belvedere Jute debentures 100/8, Gondalpara jute 6 per cent. debentures 102/8, Howrah jute debentures 100/8, Khardah jute debentures par Ryam Sugar 13/12

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 81-4 to Rs. 81-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 81-10 to Rs. 81.12.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Comparative Statements of Traffic Earnings for week ending 18th March, 1916.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England.)

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 18th March, 1916.		
G. I. P Rly ..	22,30,100	4,95,58,755
A. D. C. Rly. ..	62,100	13,95,398
B. K. Rly ..	4,500	1,10,363
C. B. Rly. ..	7,100	1,91,683
Total ..	23,03,600	5,12,56,199
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 11th March 1915.		
G. I. P. Rly ..	18,22,674	3,94,56,001
A. D. C. Rly. ..	71,842	16,01,855
B. K. Rly. ..	4,527	65,857
C. B. Rly. ..	....	....
Total ..	18,98,443	4,11,53,713
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly..	+ 4,08,026	1,00,72,754
A. D. C. Rly.	— 9,742	— 2,06,457
B. K. Rly. .	+ 227	+ 44,506
C. B. Rly. .	....	....

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 18th March, 1916. ..	11,900	2,79,911
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 18th March, 1915 ..	6,471	1,53,932
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 5,429	+1,25,979

Dhond Saramati Light Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 18th March, 1916. ..	1,900	28,737
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 18th March, 1915. ..	1,519	26,924
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 381	+ 1,813

TRAGEDY IN CALCUTTA JUTE MILL.

SIX COOLIES KILLED BY COLLAPSE OF WALL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 22.

A new jute mill belonging to Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co., is under construction at Kalupur near Budge Budge On Monday when about 500 coolies were at work a wall of the mill collapsed burying more than one hundred men. Six were mutilated beyond recognition. Others sustained serious injuries and were removed to hospital.

ARREST OF A BOGUS TAX COLLECTOR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 22.

One Kalikumar Dutt of Naraingunj accompanied by a chaprasi recently visited villages in the interior and gave the villagers to understand that he was a Deputy Magistrate and was especially deputed by the Government to collect taxes from those who had got ten houses. He also said that money thus collected would be spent for war purposes. He collected some money from illiterate villagers. He and his peon were arrested by the police and brought to Naraingunj.

EYE-SIGHT RESTORED.

An infallible remedy for all sorts of eye disease. It cures Cataract Glaucoma, etc., without knife. No failure, no harm. It is absolutely safe highly spoken of by distinguished men. Apply for particulars to Lotus-Honey Seller. Samta, (Bengal) via Nabharan Dept. 841.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 22.

The weather had been practically dry; the disturbance in Persia is still raising the temperature in Baluchistan but not otherwise affecting Indian weather.

Forecast:—Dry weather.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 22nd March 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has risen but is still generally in slight defect.

The United Porvinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in slight defect at most stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess in lower Sind but in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has risen but is still in slight defect at night at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect at a few stations.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to continue so generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESSDAY, the 22nd of March 1916

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Rainfall: Hourly. 8 A. M.	Rainfall: past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st November last to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PUNJAB—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21st Mar.)..	84.7	68.0	81	..	5.24	4.98
Jask ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21st Mar.)..	81.5	66.3	66	..	3.11	—0.75
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21st Mar.)..	85.1	75.1	82	..	9.49	—2.00
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	87.3	56.9	39	..	0.42	—1.05
Rawalpindi ..	75.9	48.1	51	..	0.76	—0.81
Lahore ..	83.5	51.3	54	..	0.86	—2.46
Hissar ..	85.6	54.3	35	..	0.39	..
Ambala ..	84.7	56.1	39	..	1.10	—4.11
Delhi ..	85.5	61.4	30	..	?	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	89.0	61.0	22	..	0.64	—0.91
Mainpuri ..	88.8	58.3	35	..	1.00	—1.10
Jhansi ..	92.8	64.0	22	..	0.55	—1.16
Cawnpore ..	89.8	62.7	29	..	?	..
Allahabad ..	91.9	59.0	23	..	1.01	—1.09
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	95.1	62.6	43	..	0.05	—1.04
Karachi ..	83.5	73.9	80	..	0.20	—1.28
Ajmer ..	87.8	55.8	31	..	0.05	—1.28
Jaipore ..	88.5	55.1	22	..	0.24	—1.20
Kotah ..	97.6	66.2	31	..	0.08	—0.83
Mount Abu ..	78.2	56.9	11	..	0	—1.15
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	97.0	66.3	45	..	0	—0.45
Dwarka ..	82.3	73.8	83	..	0.19	—0.49
Veraval ..	86.1	67.0	68	..	0	—0.46
Rajkot ..	98.1	68.3	66	..	0	—0.40
Bhavnagar Pare ..	96.6	68.8	39	..	0.01	—0.54
Surat ..	97.5	65.9	74	..	0	—0.34
Ahmedabad ..	100.6	60.8	17	..	0	—0.39
Deesa ..	100.4	68.7	14	..	0	—0.51
Neemuch ..	92.0	?	32	..	0.08	—0.71
Indore ..	95.9	67.1	17	..	1.14	0.24
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	92.3	57.8	29	..	1.07	—1.42
Saugor ..	91.8	57.1	11	..	1.28	—0.94
Hoshangabad ..	95.1	65.4	20	..	1.47	—0.21
Khandwa ..	98.3	64.3	24	..	0.82	—0.28
Akola ..	100.7	62.2	15	..	1.95	0.01
Amrosti ..	99.0	67.3	17	..	1.02	—0.93
Nagpur ..	99.1	67.7	15	..	1.28	1.12
Chanda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur ..	97.8	67.8	19	..	1.25	—0.78
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	88.5	74.5	72	..	0.09	—0.49
Ratnagiri ..	86.5	73.5	72	..	0.61	0.10
Mormugao ..	87.5	74.7	78	..	0.94	—0.25
Karwar ..	87.7	72.0	88	..	1.07	—0.86
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	102.9	60 8	26	..	0.16	—0.71
Ahmednagar ..	97.4	62.6	16	..	3.40	2.03
Poona ..	99.2	62.3	53	..	0.33	—0.81
Sholapur ..	101.5	66.4	17	..	1.27	—0.40
Bijapur ..	99.8	71.1	24	..	0.43	—1.00
Belgaum ..	95.9	62.0	42	..	1.70	—0.34
Ahmedabad ..	98.2	67.1	19	..	1.82	0.54
Nizamabad (Indore)	102.9	63.6	28	..	0.93	—0.84
Hyderabad ..	100.9	73.6	69	..	0.79	1 30
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	90.6	76.9	65	..	8.17	4.76
Calicut ..	89.8	73.1	80	..	15.29	6.47
Cochin ..	93.0	80.5	77	..	9.94	—0.78
Colombo ..	89.0	77.2	93	0.01	31.42	4.70
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	92.5	73.5	79	..	20.78	13.99
Bellary ..	104.1	74.6	31	..	7.28	4.84
Cuddapah ..	104.9	78.9	53	..	9.44	4.60
Madras ..	91.8	74.5	83	..	21.24	0.84
Bangalore ..	91.1	69.8	75	..	3.60	—0.13
Coimbatore ..	99.3	71.2	87	..	0.76	1.13
Trichinopoly ..	102.5	72.3	75	..	12.87	3.75
Negapatam ..	90.1	78.9	75	..	24.23	—5.20

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 21st Mar. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.825 Inc.
Temperature of Air	80.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.5 "
Dew Point	70.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.703 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.5 "
Munimum	78.7 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, ENE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind do.	miles. 163

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	22	m 0 33	28 4	22	m 6 34	14 10
		1 11a	28 6		6 51a	17 6
Thur.	23	m 1 6	27 10	23	m 7 8	14 9
		1 53a	28 2		7 22a	18 4
Fri.	24	m 1 41	27 3	24	m 7 46	15 1
		2 35a	27 6		8 11a	19 5
Sat.	25	m 2 20	26 5	25	m 8 30	15 10
		3 31a	26 8		9 8a	20 8
Sun.	26	m 3 7	25 4	26	m 9 24	16 8
		4 22	24 5		10 35a	21 3
Mon.	27	m 6 11a	25 7	27	m 10 44	17 9
Tues.	28	m 5 57	23 11	28	m 0 57	21 0
		7 47a	26 0		0 26a	18 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise	Sunset
22 (Wednesday)	6h. 41m.	6h. 50m.
23 (Thursday)	6h. 40m.	6h. 52m.
24 (Friday)	6h. 39m.	6h. 51m.
25 (Saturday)	6h. 39m.	6h. 51m.
26 (Sunday)	6h. 38m.	6h. 51m.
27 (Monday)	6h. 37m.	6h. 51m.
28 (Tuesday)	6h. 37m.	6h. 52m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Last Quarter 1916 March 26d. 9h 52m 4 p.m.
New Moon 1916 April 2d 9h 51m 2 p.m.
First Quarter 1916 April 10d 8h 5m 7 p.m.
Full Moon 1916 April 18d 10h 37m 5 p.m.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 21.

Bilswood	Presant	Portsaid

Mar. 22.

Lawoe	Webb	Basrah
Rangoon Maru	Hori	Kobe
Karoonga	Pattison	New York

DEPARTURES

Rotti	Jutting	Padang

The following steamer entered the Dock for loading on Wednesday.

Steamer	Bilswood	for Liverpool

March 22.

S. S. Penang Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Penang Maru left Kobe for Hongkong (westward bound) via Moji on the 22nd instant.

S. S. Yetorofu Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Yetorofu Maru left Kobe for Hongkong (westward bound) via Moji on the 21st instant.

S. S. Tosan Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Tosan Maru (Homeward bound) left Singapore on the 20th instant.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Rangoon Maru, 3,844 tons, Captain T. Hori, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Kobe, February 26, via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S. S. Karoonga:—The steamer Karoonga, 2,932 tons, Captain J. Pattison, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from New York, January 28, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Rotti:—The steamer Rotti, 4,735 tons, Captain C. V. B. Jutting, sailed yesterday for Padang, in ballast and passengers.

S. S. Bellswood:—The steamer Bellswood, 1,911 tons, Captain G. Present, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from Port Said, 6th instant, in ballast.

S. S. Lawoe:—The steamer Lawoe, 1,816 tons, Captain C. Webb, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Basrah, with a general cargo.

Tuesday, 22nd March 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Eider Branch.....Richardson.....T. Morrison & Co
D. & E. Tottenham.....Oliver.....T. M. & Co
K. Bilswood 1910.....Marseilles.....W. & A. G.
M. Bahrein.....Bennett.....T. M. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Polglass Castle.....Jones.....W. & A. G. & Co
2 Clan Maclahlan.....Glasgow.....J. Finlay
6 Akbar.....Murch.....T. M. & Co
8 Kirin Maru.....Sasaki.....N. Y. Kaisha

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Namur.....Collyer.....P. & O. S. N. Co
4 Colaba.....Nielson.....M. M. & Co
6 Olympia.....Andrews.....W. & A. G. & Co
15 Dumra.....Hobday.....M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Malay Maru.....Marumoto.....O. S. Kaisha

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Chupra.....Hull.....M. M. & Co
Glenmuir.....Mackness.....
Karoonga.....Pattison.....
Lawoe.....Webb.....H. S. & Co
Rangoon Maru.....Hori.....N. Y. K.

EXPORT.

March 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 12 bales wool, B. Chetandas; 58 bales wool, D. Kundanmal; 18 bales wool, M. Balia; 31 bales wool, M. Ramjidas; 286 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 9 bales wool, B. Khoobchand; 13 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 122 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 100 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 245 cwts. mustard seed, D. Purshotum; 35 bales cotton twist, John Bruce Murray Sons and Co.; 49 bales hemp, M. Khatau and Co.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Century S. and M. Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Gresham Building, 10-45 a.m.

Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Cox Building, 3-30 p.m.

Breul's Cawnpore Cotton Pressing Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Home Street 3 p.m

FRIDAY, March 24.

University Senate Meeting, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, 5-45 p.m.

Bombay Medical Union, ordinary monthly meeting, 7-15 p.m.; dinner 8-45 p.m.

P. and O. s. s. Arabia with English Mails of 2nd instant, due at 10 p.m.

SATURDAY Mar. '5.

Bombay Light Horse Sports, Santa Cruz.

Mr. C. P. da Cunha's lecture on "Joan d'Arc" at the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, 7 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. Horace Goldin and Company.

Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 2-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road 2 p.m. and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 3-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

March 22.

No. 99. DUTIES:—

Orderly officer for ensuing week Lieut F. W. Wilson.

Next for duty Lieutenant A. M. Green.

Orderly Sergt. No 1 Company C. B. Banks.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. E. A. Sherron.

No. 100. PARADES:—

Saturday 25th 7 a.m. 10in B.L. Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Battery.

Saturday 25th 6-30 p.m. Rifle Excercise and Marching Drill at Headquarters.

No. 101. LEAVE:—

Sapper R. Johnson, E.E. Company is granted one month's leave from 16-3-16.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER COMPANY.

No. 105. PARADES:—

The E.E. Company will parade at Apollo Buncer on Monday the 27th instant at 6-15 p.m. for Defence Light Manning.

(Sd.) P. R. RETALLICK, Capt. B.V.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery

NOTICE.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies' Practice.

Practice will be carried out by Nos. 1 and 2 Companies from the 10in. B. L. Guns at Mahaluxmi Battery on Sunday next the 26th March. Time of parade 8-30 a.m.

Dress:—Helmets, shorts, and putties; khaki shirts and regimental belts. Gun floor shoes to be brought on parade.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

March 23.

71. Inspection.—The Battalion (Adults and Cadets) will parade on Maidan opposite Headquarters at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday March 25th. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets.

Every member including Reservists must attend unless granted leave of absence in writing or on furnishing a medical certificate.

62. Rifle Meeting.—Competitions for 2nd Class Shots will be held on Ghat Kopar rifle range on Sunday March 26th. Train 6-15 a.m. Victoria Terminus.

72. Prize Distribution will probably take place on Friday April 14th.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. M. GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 o'clock.

ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated during the month of February, was 573, of whom 32 were males, 261 females, and 280 children.

TELEGRAMS TO BUSRA AND MESOPOTAMIA.

The delay on telegrams to Basra and Mesopotamia generally is now normal.

BENE-ISRAEL STREE MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the above Mandal Miss R. Reuben will deliver at the Israelite School this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) a lecture on "Our Children" to the Bene-Israel public.

A LECTURE ON SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

Mr. N. M. Muzumdar, Bar-at-Law, will, under the auspices of the Girgaum Catholic Club deliver a public lecture on the "Social Problems of a City" on Saturday the 25th instant at 6-30 p.m. in the hall of St. Teresa's Chapel (situated near the old Girgaum Tram Terminus). Prof. J. K. McDowell of St. Xavier's College will preside.

LORD HARDINGE MEMORIAL FUND.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee appointed in connection with the memorial to Lord Hardinge, Mr. Phiroze Sethna and Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas were appointed Joint Honorary Treasurers. Subscribers to the Fund are requested to send their subscriptions to Mr. Phiroze Sethna, Canada Building, Bombay, or direct to the credit of the Fund with the Bank of Bombay.

ACCIDENT ON A STEAMER.

While some labourers were engaged in loading the steamship Elora with stone ballast on Tuesday, one of the buckets which was not properly fastened lipped over and fell into the prow alongside injuring three coolies. One of them named Rahimtoola Mirali had his collar bone broken. He was kept in the hospital for treatment, while the other two were allowed to go away.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Twenty attacks and 18 deaths from plague occurred in Bombay on Tuesday, four attacks and four deaths being reported from Worli, three attacks and two deaths from each of Parel, Mazagon, and Mandvi, two attacks and one death from Chukla, two deaths from Maratha Hospital, one attack and one death from each of Sewri, Byculla, Bhuleshwar and Middle and Lower Colaba, one death from Sion and one attack from Esplanade. There were 27 attacks and 7 deaths from small-pox, but cholera was absent. The total mortality from all causes was 120, as compared with 77 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 112 of 1914. Out of 1,858 rats caught during the day, 121 were found to be plague-stricken.

TRESPASSERS RUN OVER BY A TRAIN

Dr. Nunan, the Coroner of Bombay held an inquest on the body of a Hindu woman, named Kesarbai, aged 50, and her grand-daughter Hirabai, aged 8.

The deceased who lived at Dana Bunder left home at 5 p.m. on Tuesday to go to Matunga with Narayan, a son of Kesarbai, to see a friend there. The passenger train from Poona came up while they were walking on the railway track, and the driver Charles Williams seeing them gave a number of sharp whistles. Narayan got away, but the deceased looked in the direction of the train, hesitated and stopped. They then tried to get out of the way, but were too late to avoid an accident and were knocked over. The train was then stopped. The deceased were found to be injured and both died on the spot. They were trespassers, as there was no level crossing there.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental deaths.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

A number of recent donations in aid of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsi General Hospital are acknowledged by the Hon. Secretary bringing up the total funds subscribed to Rs. 28,47,021-11-4. Among recent contributions are the following:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 28,39, 351-3-4; Nett proceeds of a Grand Concert Performance given by several Parsee Ladies under the patronage and in the presence of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, on the 6th December, 1915, Rs. 3,566; The Members of the Committee of the Grant Medical College Zoroastrian Amateurs, being the part proceeds of a performance given by them on the 19th December 1915, Rs. 1,401; Mr. Naoroji Dadabhoy Allbless, in pious memory of his late mother Bai Pirojbai (for the Endowment Fund), Rs. 500; Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji (for current expenses from May 14 to December, 1915), Rs. 500; Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, (for current expenses from September, 15 to August 1916), Rs. 300; Lady Pirojbai Shapurji Bharucha (for current expenses for January 1916) Rs. 101; Bai Ratanbai Jamshedji Chinoy, of Secunderabad in pious memory of the 1st anniversary of her late daughter Bai Khursetbai Nadirshaw E. Dinshaw, Rs. 100; A Zoroastrian lady, in pious memory of the 1st anniversary of the late Bai Khursetbai Nadirshaw Edulji Dinshaw, Rs. 100.

EDUCATION OF MARATHAS.

MAHARAJA SCINDIA'S DONATION.

A public meeting of Marathas was held at the hall of the Deccan Maratha committee at Jambla Street on Sunday last under the presidency of Mr. Pandurao Kavajirao Patil Dhore, one of the leading members of the Deccan Maratha community. The meeting was a representative one, there were more than 500 members of the Maratha caste, hailing from Poona, Satara, Ratnagiri, Thana, Kolaba, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Kolhapur, Belgaon and Dharwar districts.

Mr. Govindrao H. Salvi moved a resolution offering to his Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Gwalior the heartiest and sincerest thanks of the Maratha community residing in the City of Bombay for the very liberal and princely donation of rupees one lakh for promoting education among the Marathas of the Bombay Presidency. Messrs. Anantrao Shivajirao Chavan, Gopalrao Dalvi, Anantrao Pavar, Anandrao Thorat, Balvantrao Borade, Ramchandrarao Dalvi, Mahdeo Savant, and several others addressed the meeting expressing their gratefulness to his Highness for the generosity and warm sympathy shown to the Maratha community. It was also resolved to forward the resolution to his Highness through the proper channel.

The meeting dispersed after a vote of thanks to the chair.

A TAXI-MOTOR CYCLE COLLISION.

On Wednesday morning at 1-30 motor cycle No. 3396 driven by a European with a side car attached in which a lady was riding, was going along Queen's Road, towards Chowpati. On approaching the Marine Lines War Hospital motor car 3533 overtook the cycle and striking the back of the cycle threw it aside. The car which was driven by a European, and contained two others was stopped near the Railway Station. The motor car picked the two passengers from the cycle and rode away refusing to give the driver's name to the Police sepoy on duty there. The cyclists were injured and the cycle which is in the possession of the Police was also damaged.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the March 22nd 1916 was 30.061 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon when Mr. N. V. Mandlik presided.

The Committee gave consideration to a letter from Mr. Rustom T. Governor, constituted attorney for Mr. Cowasjee Muncherjee Banajee, inviting attention to the dusty condition of Apollo Street between the Great Western Hotel and the Custom House.

The Committee decided to forward the letter to the Municipal Commissioner for favour of his remarks.

ANOTHER VAKIL INTERNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 22.

Satyandra Chandra Mitter, another Vakil of the Calcutta High Court, was arrested at Noakhali under the Defence of India Act and was interned in a village in the Faridpur District. Abinash Chunder Chakroverti was the first High Court Vakil who was interned last month.

A sweet breath is a sign of a sound stomach. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative sweetens the breath, because it regulates the bowels and improves digestion. D 12

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

RIOTING AND GRIEVOUS HURT.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

DHARMA NAGU PATIL AND SEVEN OTHERS v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. J. D. Diksnit, Sessions Judge of Thana. The accused were charged and convicted of the offences of rioting and voluntarily causing grievous hurt under sections 147 and 326 of the Indian Penal Code, and were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, varying from 3 months to 3½ years and a fine of Rs. 25 each. It was further ordered under section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code that each of the convicted persons should execute a bond for Rs. 200 with a security of the like amount to keep peace for a period of two years from the expiration of their sentences.

FACTION-FIGHT IN A VILLAGE.

The story for the prosecution was that the complainant Manaqu and his four brothers and their sons belonged to one faction and the rest of the village belonged to the other; that they were troubled and molested by the larger faction and consequently their life and property was not secure; that owing to this state of affairs they were living outside the village Khar Pedhambe. One day they thought of going back to their village, but being afraid of their lives and in order to protect their property, they engaged the services of six Mahomedans and being escorted by them they proceeded to go to their village. They came as far as the village outpost when they saw a number of villagers assembled near the small tank of the village. They consequently took another route and proceeded to go to Pedhambe by another side. They came as far as the Bobadi field where the villagers who had assembled began to pelt stones at them and they returned to save their lives. While returning, one of them, the deceased Alli, fell on the "Bandh" of the field and was battered by sticks by the rioters. The others ran for their lives and were pursued by the rioters who belaboured them with the result that one Hassan was nearly killed on the spot, and Abdul Kadir severely injured. The remainder made their escape good and remained unhurt.

THE DEFENCE.

The defence of the first accused was that he had heard of the riot when he had gone to cut grass. Patil was on bad terms with him and so he was implicated. The other accused made similar defences.

The Sessions Judge held that it was abundantly clear from the evidence that a "maramari" took place at two places. The significant fact that none of the accused or any of the villagers was in any way injured led to an almost conclusive inference that the complainant's party were not aggressors and lended support to the fact that they were being escorted to the village and driven and routed in a ruthless manner. It was proved beyond any manner of doubt that the accused had used force and violence. All these persons were, therefore guilty of rioting.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. P. B. Shingne appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 23RD OF MARCH, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.
In the Division Court No. 52.
For Judgment.

57-15-1406-14.—Shroff D & D, Ruttonsi Rowji, a firm, v. The Bombay United Spg & Wg Co, Ld, Payne & Co.

63-15-1158-15—Daphtary F and D, R K Moushaw and Co a firm v The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

66-15-223-14.—Daphtary F & D, Haji Azum Gulam Hoosein & Co, a firm, v. Thacker Mouji Liladhar & Co, a firm, Bhimji & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
After the Appeal Court work is over.
For Decree Absolute.

129-15.—Nadersha & D, Dhunjibhoy Motabhoy Vakil, v. Mareamboo.

861-15.—Little & Co, The Alianco Bank of Simla, Ltd, v. Jamsetji Edulji Saklatwalla, Ard H D & Co.

892-15.—Mans H M & Co, Narotam Anandji, v. Jugjiwan Raisey Raja, Khand L & M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

692-15.—Payne and Co, Khimji Assur Virji, v. K Venkatrao Sethupatty, & ors, Daphtary F and D, Jamsetji R & D, Part Heard.

744-15.—Sm B & Co, Wanna Rajaji & Co, a firm, v. Krishnarao Gopalrao Gaekwad, Subnis & G.

807-15.—Jam E & D, Radamsey Meghji, v. Lucmoondas Jamnadas, Dapu F & D.

366-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Cassam Haji Tyab, & ors, v. Bai Rahmabai, widow, Chit M & K.

187-15.—Jehangir G & B, Gulam Abbas Tyaballi, v. Hassanally Tyaballi, & anr, Payne & Co.

1294-15.—Arti H D & Co, Dhanjishaw Merwanji Contractor, v. Peerojshaw Jamasji Patel, & ors, Mer K & Co.

1338-14.—Bhai K & G, The Pioneer Bank, Ltd, in Liqn, v. Krishnarao Anant Joshi, G B Pandya.

984-14.—Ard H D & Co, Abraham E J Abraham, v. Mungtooram Premraj, Malvi H M & R.

965-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Cassam Haji Tyab, v. Bai Rahmabai, widow, & ors, Chit M & K.

1255-15.—Sabnis & G, Dubibai, widow, v. Mahadeo Dharma Patel, & ors, Sm B & Co.

256-02.—Tyabji D & Co, Fatmabai, widow, & ors, v. Abdul Sakoor, Crawford B & Co.

205-15.—J A Valles, Parvatibai, v. Thakoobai, widow, and ors, M B Chothia.

715-13.—Mulla and M, Mahomed Nazerkhan bin Azum Khan, v. Aga Mirza Md Hussein, & ors, Khanderao L & M, Nadirshaw and D, Mulla & M.

997-15.—Captain & Vaidy, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Mulji Giga, and ors, Merwanji K & Co, For Postponement.

442-15.—Payne & Co, Fate Mahomed Jooma, & ors, v. Poonamchand Punnaji, & ors, Sm B & Co.

793-15.—Motichand & D, Syed Hoosein Syed Ramzan, v. Hazrabai, widow, & ors, Moti & D, Patell & Ez.

1280-15.—Pandia & Co, Kashibai, widow, v. Hirji alias Guja Narayen, & anr.

635-14.—Jeh S M & H, Carrimbhoy Salebhoy Datoo, v. Gulam Hoosein Cassam Vishram, & ors, Mer K & Co, Jeh M & S, Matu J & N, Manch & N.

27-16.—Patell & Ez, Oomer Haji Soomar v. Mankinbai, widow & ors.

1066-16.—Unwalla P & P, Dewoobai, widow, v. Tarabai, widow, & anr, Mulji & Th, Un P & P.

1154-14.—Wadia G. & Co, Perojbai Pestonji Powalla, & ors, v. Cooverji Dorabji Powalla & ors, Payne & Co.

177-15.—Payne & Co, Jetha Dewji & Co, a firm, v. Kishandas Ramchandra, a firm, Motichand & D.

757-14.—Mer K & Co, Bandidhar Gopaldas, a firm, v. Lakhmidas Ludha & anr, Madh K & C, Mirza M & M.

155-11.—Kanga & S, Pandharinath Madovji, v. Rajaram Tukaram, & anr, Mans H M & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
Summary Suit for Disposal (in Chambers).

[illegible]—Dubash & Co, Messrs Khusnal Daya & Co, a firm, v. Dossabhoy Rustomji Daruwalla.

239-16.—Motichand & D, Messrs Hiralal Gokuldas Dalal & Co, a firm, v. The Gulam Baba Spg & Wg Co, Ld, & anr.

For Dismissal.

S C Ct 775-30094-15.—Little & Co, Ambaji Gangaram Pulee & anr, v. James Finlay & Co, Ld, & anr, Crawford B & Co.

For Decree Absolute.

M J 494-15.—Ragh N & Co, Normand Miller Carter, v. Mabel Madeline Carter McPaul, Captain & V.

For Decree Under Order 12 Rule 6 C. P. C.

1288-15.—Bhai K & G, Kilachand Devchand & Co, a firm, v. The Birar Oil Works Ld, Dik Dh & P.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

585-15—Crawford B and Co, The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd v Haridas Ranchordas and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.

Matrimonial Suits.

10-15.—Payne and Co, Constance Eveline Gordon v Francis Frederik Gordon, Crawford B. and Co.

1362-15—G B Pandya, Gertrude Henrietta Moon v Arthur James Moon, Kharas and Co. For postponement.

Long Causes.

1074-14—Captain and V, Radhakisson Ramjiwan a firm v Butebhawani a firm, Tyabji D and Co. Part heard, 17-3-15.

13-15.—Judah and S, Vinayak Shantaram Pandurang v. Tyaballi Cumroodin, Patell and Ez.

527-14—Vachha and Co, Mathuradas Govindji v Purshotam Harjiwan, Mulji and Tha.

441-15—Payne and Co, Bai Banubai v Erachsha Dinsha Cooper, Merwanji K & Co.

467-15—Madhowji K and Ch, Talakchand Mansukhbhai a firm v Bhagwandas Gangaram a firm, Ardeshir H D & Co, For postponement.

894-14—Dikshit Dh and P, Manibai widow v Premcoovervalu alias Temubai widow and ors, Raghavaya N and Co, Little and Co.

835-13—Mulla and M, Chandru Lillani a firm and anr v Devidas Foolchand and Co a firm, Jehangir S M and H.

112-15—Edgelow G W and Co, Sakinabai v Ardeshir M Madon and ors, Matubhai J and M, Payne and Co.

131-14—Payne and Co, Cassamally Jairajbhai Peerbhai and anr v Ardeshir M Madon and ors, Matubhai J and M, Edgelow G W and Co, Smetham B and Co.

1458-14—Malvi H M and R, Messrs Amulakchand Bhurchand a firm v Messrs Jetha Dewji and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

1317-15—Payne and Co, Dady Nasserwanji Dady and ors v Narmadashanker Harjiwan Joshi, Bhaishanker K & G.

1273-15—Payne and Co, Aga Gulam Hussein Lari v. Babu Kali Charan Dass, Merwanji K and Co.

1279-15—Manchershaw and N, Messrs. Ramrikhrai Santokram Mehta a firm, v. Messrs Rajendra Somnarayen a firm, Malvi H M and R.

1330-15—Jehangir S M and H, Gajadharlal Maikulal v Bai Dharabai and anr, Bhimji and Co.

1000-15—Captain and V, Prier De Soane and Co a firm v Manecklal Shankerlal and anr against 2nd defendant.

1226-15—Mulji and The, Vasanji Dewji and anr v The Manmar Mfg Co Ltd and ors, Nanu H and Co, Bhai K and G.

1303-15—Payne and Co, Taherally Abdul Hoosein and ors v Ajgarally Abdulabhai and ors, In person.

1309-15.—Payne and Co, Abdul Karim Abdul Tyab Javi and ors v Alibhoy Hasanally Damanwalla, Little and Co.

1379-15—Kanga and Sayani, Ramjanally Bhaloo v Rahimtulla Ismail Tijoriwalla, Edg G W and Co.

1388-15—D J Mantri, Balcrishna Balshet Gangan v Laxmibai alias Radhabai widow and ors, S A Tyabji, Sabnis and G.

857-15—Mulla and M, Messrs Doongersey Versey and Co a firm v Hoosein Khan Ahmed Khan and ors, Judah and Solomon.

1152-15—N C Dalal, Chandulal Valamji v Javerchand Pitamber, Motichand and D.

250-13—Khand L and M, Ramkrishna Raghunath Desai and anr v Purshotam Raghunath and ors, Dik Dh & P.

1357-14—J A Valles, Ramprasad Laxmishankar v Pascoal Salvador Nunis, Mulla and M.

S C Ct 575/20720-14—Mulla and M, Jevnarayan Nagarmal v Valabhdas Gopaldas and anr, Tyabji D and Co.

BOMBAY BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE"

Sir,—I should be much obliged if you would allow me space in your columns to convey the thanks of the Bombay Boy Scouts Association to those gentlemen who assisted in making the Sports and Display held on Tuesday last, the great success which they undoubtedly were.

Great credit is due to our District Scoutmaster, Mr. W. Botterill, on whom the principal burden of organising the meeting fell and who devoted a great deal of time and trouble to make all the necessary arrangements; the Scoutmasters of the various troops, Messrs. T. R. Lawrence, G. B. Ramsay, V. Y. Smith and Capt. Pakenham Walsh, R.E., not only assisted in the actual organisation of the meeting, but also deserve our thanks for all the time and trouble which they have given to the training of their troops and for the high state of efficiency to which they have brought them.

Messrs. W. Griffiths, A. C. Marshall, H. G. Sale, and A. M. Aubyn assisted in various capacities during the afternoon, and Mr. W. Luxa, of the Cathedral High School, gave us the benefit of his valuable experience in the organisation of sports; to all these gentlemen we tender our hearty thanks. We were very pleased to see the G. I. P. troop of Scouts taking part in the meeting and thank them and their Scoutmaster, Mr. G. Chard, for their co-operation.

Last, but not least, we are very much indebted to Lady Willingdon for so kindly gracing the occasion with her presence and for distributing the prizes.—Yours, etc.,

PRESIDENT.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1916.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT BANSDA.

(From a Correspondent.)

The ceremony of distribution of prizes to the school boys in the town of Bansda was performed on the morning of the 18th instant at a meeting presided over by H. H. Maharawal Shree Indrasinhji, Maharaja Sahib, Bansda.

The proceedings commenced with a detailed report of the school department which was read by Mr. Gokhale, Educational Inspector of the State. It was followed by several interesting recitations and dialogues.

The Maharaja Sahib before distributing the prizes, said he was much pleased to see that the number of schools in his State had gone up by three and that of school-going children by 165. He said that a general spread of primary education was the duty of every civilized country and that his attempts also were in the same direction. He expressed his hearty desire to attach an English class to the existing girls' school, to raise the present A. V. School to the status of a complete High School, should the number of boys be sufficient and also to open up a boarding house in connection with the English School.

A NOWJOT CEREMONY.

MR. AND MRS. SORABJI CAWASJEE DUBASH "AT HOME."

A very enjoyable entertainment was given to over a thousand and five hundred Parsi ladies and gentlemen to celebrate the occasion of the Nowjot ceremony of their youngest son by Mr. and Mrs. Sorabji Cowasji Dubash in the large shamiana next to his bungalow on Monday evening. Among those present there were Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Dr. Sir Timulji Nariman, Mr. Pheroze Sethna, Mr. J. A. Wadia and the representatives of the elite of the Bombay Parsis. There was a fair sprinkling of non-Parsi guests including Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Oliveira and several Moslem visitors. After the solemn business of the evening was completed the Parsi High Priest having invested Master Dubash with the insignia of Zoroastrianism two hours were spent in enjoying a comedy specially staged for Mr. Dubashe's guests by a Parsi company. The shamiana was brilliantly illuminated and tastefully arranged. The guests separated after an enjoyable evening for which Mr. and Mrs. Dubash received the cordial acknowledgments of their very numerous guests.

BURMA MILITARY POLICE.

TESTIMONY TO GOODWORK DONE IN EGYPT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 22.

Testimony to the good work which is being done at the front by the Military Police Volunteers from Burma is contained in a private letter to Lieutenant Colonel J. L. W. French Mullen, C.I.E., I.A., Deputy-Inspector General Military Police, Burma, from Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, Officer-Commanding the 16th Sikhs of which the following is an extract:—

"We were ordered off to take part in the operations against the Arabs on the western frontier of Egypt. We gave them three hammerings much to their surprise. Young men played up extremely well, and I send you copies of farewell message from General Maxwell, commanding the troops in Egypt thanking Colonel Gordon and all ranks for their excellent work in Egypt and stating they had maintained to keep the high reputation of their regiment during the recent fighting at Mersa Matruh and had won the admiration of all, and the farewell order by General Wallace, commanding the western frontier force in which he praised the high qualities of all ranks putting them on a par with the best regiments of the Indian army. As there were 180 of the Burma Military Police with us, you will understand that they well maintained the honour of that force."

Then follows a list of names of Indian officers and men who distinguished themselves in the field and who have earned the praise of their company Commanders by their devotion to duty, and names of fifteen men of the Burma Military Police who were brought to the notice of the Officer Commanding the 15th Sikhs for their distinguished service. Then follow the names of seven N.C.O.'s of the Burma Military Police who are to receive rewards for meritorious service.

ASSAULTING A MAIL SORTER.

A STEAMER OFFICER FINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 22.

The Magistrate of Chandpur has disposed of a case in which Mr. Prince of the India General Steam Navigation Company stood charged with having assaulted Babu Kumudini Gupta, a railway mail service sorter on board a steamer of the Navigation Company carrying postal mails. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 15.

Brain and body fatigue are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It adds tone to the system and puts you where you belong. A 11

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/-.
MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

Five more ties were decided yesterday in the mixed doubles, one of which went into three sets and two were W. O.

Mr. and Mrs. Cocke, with the improved form the latter is showing this year, are well in on a plus mark, but they had a hard struggle to beat Barraclough and Mrs. Blunt. Cocke was not at his best with volleys, but useful at the net, whereas Barraclough volleyed capitally. Mrs. Blunt has not played much and she hit out rather often, but otherwise her style and strength were good as ever. Mrs. Cocke lacks power, but is very steady, and now that she has learnt to place, is a very useful partner.

Irwin and Mrs. Montgomery make a very strong pair and were too good for Mr. and Mrs. Likey. Irwin's reach is very useful and with volleys and over-head shots he is capital, as will be remembered when he made such a fight of it with England. Mrs. Montgomery has a wonderful strong service, and they play well together. Both Lilley and his partner took a number of chances and failed to keep the ball in the court, Mrs. Lilley also has a good serve, but both were erratic.

It was something of a surprise to find Sherwood and Mrs. Pooley beat Mr. and Mrs. Trevor Robinson by such a margin, but the second set was very well contested. Both sides were out for a quick decision and the play included a deal of hard hitting.

The results were:—

Mr. and Mrs. Ausley W. O., Muir and Mrs. Duxbury.

Sherwood and Mrs. Pooley beat Mr. and Mrs. Trevor Robinson, 6—2, 6—4.

Mr. and Mrs. Cocke beat Mr. Barraclough and Mrs. Blunt, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Arthur and Mrs. Reynolds, W. O., Simms and Mrs. Hunt.

Irwin and Mrs. Montgomery beat Mr. and Mrs. Liley, 6—2, 6—4.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Mr. and Mrs. England v. Mr. and Mrs. Reid.

Mrs. Stileman and Jackson v. Mrs. Montgomery and Irwin.

THE PYRAMUS DANCE AT THE RINK

Attention has already been directed to the dance which is being given to the ladies of Bombay by the Quadrille Club of H.M.S. Pyramus, as an appreciation of the various gifts received by the officers and crew of this vessel, when on service up the Persian Gulf. A number of invitations have been issued, but if any names have been inadvertently omitted, ladies are requested to apply to Mr. Frank Soundy at the Skating Rink office. No efforts are being spared by the Pyramus to make the function a success. Elaborate decorations are being devised by the signal staff. Earl Glasgow, D.S.O., the Commander of the Pyramus, is taking a great interest in the proceedings. And as many Bombay notabilities have accepted invitations to be present, Jack's dance at the Rink tomorrow promises to be one of the events of the season.

THE NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

With their famous Zigomar and Protea series, the New Alexandra Cinema Company may be said to have created a new type of entertainment—a type which is as unique as it has been universally popular. In view of the pleasantly thrilling memories her name holds for most of us, it is very pleasant to meet that daring and resourceful lady, Protea, once again. The action in this new picture Protea III. is so breathlessly rapid as to give no time to become analytical. Protea III. will be screened next week at the above picture palace, and the public will anxiously wait the new adventures of this famous film figure.

THE "FRIENDS OF INDIA" SERIES.

This is a new Series of short biographical sketches of eminent men who have laboured for the good of India, which the Publishers venture to think will be a welcome addition to the political and historical literature of the country. These biographies are so written as to form a gallery of portraits of permanent interest to the student as well as to the politician. Copious extracts from the speeches and writings of the "Friends of India" on Indian Affairs are given in the sketches. Each volume has a frontispiece and is priced at As. 4 a copy.

Lord Morley
Lord Ripon
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Lord Minto
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Charles Bradlaugh
John Bright
Henry Fawcett
Mr. A. O. Hume
Sir Henry Cotton
Lord Macaulay
Sister Nivedita
Rev. Dr. Miller, C.I.E.
Sir Edwin Arnold.

As. 4 each. 6 (six) at a time As. 3 each.

The annual subscription to the "Indian Review" is Rs. 5 (Five) only including postage. Subscription can commence from any month. If you have not already seen the Review send postage stamps for As. Four for a specimen copy to G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras. Current issues are not given as specimen copies.

G. A. NATESAN & Co., Booksellers,
4, Sunkurama Chetti Street, Madras.

Carry a box of Zymole Trokeys in your pocket. They are a good thing to have about you, oft'times preventing a little hoarseness from resulting in a hard cough. B 11

QUEEN'S ROAD FATALITY.

MR. CHRISTIE FINED RS. 100.

FAILURE TO RENDER HELP TO THE VICTIM.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Guider charged Mr. E. E. Christie with a breach of section 4 (c) of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, inasmuch as after a motor car accident in which a man who was knocked down by his car was found alive on the road half an hour later, he did not stay there for a reasonable time to ascertain whether he could be of any assistance. Superintendent Walker prosecuted, while Mr. Payne defended the accused. Mr. O. A. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, was also present.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He said he stopped the car directly the accident occurred. His wife and Mr. Harvey who were in the car got out and went back to the place where the injured man was lying. His wife called out to him: "You have killed the man." He thought the man was dead and he therefore decided to take his wife home first as she was very upset. After he had taken her home in his car he went to Superintendent Sullivan. He did not see Superintendent Sullivan but saw Mrs. Sullivan. She told him to go to the Princess Street police station, where he drove in a taxi. Here he asked if the Inspector was in. He was told the Inspector was out, whereupon he asked for the Sub-Inspector who also, he was told, had gone out. He next asked where they had gone to and was told they had gone to Queen's Road where a man had been killed. He then drove to the scene of occurrence. This was about 1-20 or 1-30 a.m., or a little later, on the 26th February. The accident took place roughly at one o'clock. He had nothing more to say. He had not committed any offence.

A VAGUE SECTION.

Mr. Payne contended that the section under which the accused was charged was an extremely vague one. It did not make clear what the "reasonable time" meant, nor did it show for what purpose the driver should stay for a reasonable time. It could not be for getting medical assistance for how long was the car to be kept stationary supposing the man was injured and put into the car and taken to the hospital? And how long was he to stay for the Police? An accident might take place twenty miles away from the Police station. "Reasonable time" was therefore to be judged by the driver according to the circumstances as appeared to him at the time of occurrence and not as they might appear to them some days afterwards.

Mrs. Christie, examined by Superintendent Walker, deposed to having left the Royal Opera House between 12-30 and 1 a.m. She said the car struck something as they came opposite the gate of the Hindu burning ground. It then swerved and was stopped. They were towards the middle of the road. They got out. She did not remember what happened then. She remembered getting out of the car and looking at the man. She did not touch the man. He was doing nothing. He was just lying there. She did not go close enough. She lost her head completely. She got hysteric.

In reply to the Court, the witness said they were going at an ordinary speed before the occurrenee. She knew nothing about speeds.

In reply to Mr. Payne, the witness said she remembered having shouted out to Mr. Christie that he had killed the man.

FAIRLY FAST SPEED.

Mr. J. L. Harvey, examined by Mr. Walker, said the car was immediately stopped after it had struck the man. Mrs. Christie and he got out. He was a few paces from the body and came to the conclusion that the man was dead. Mrs. Christie appeared to be suffering from hysteria and witness induced her to get back into the car. The car was righted. They drove along Queen's Road and he got down at Watson's Hotel where he stayed. He was no judge of speeds. The car was going fairly fast.

In reply to the Court, the witness said as far as he recollected Mr. Christie did not get out.

Witness, further examined by Mr. Walker, said the occurrence took place about 12.15 a.m. If he remembered aright the engine kept running on after the occurrence.

Replying to Mr. Payne, the witness said he agreed with Mrs. Christie's statement that the man was dead.

Witness further said Mrs. Christie was in a condition which required her prompt removal from there.

Questioned by the Magistrate if Mr. Christie himself took any steps to ascertain whether the man was dead or alive, or was in need of assistance, the witness said Mr. Christie did not get out of the car.

Questioned if he or Mrs. Christie tried to find out whether the man was really dead, the witness said he did not touch the man, nor did Mrs. Christie touch the man. Even if he had touched him he would not have been able to find it out.

Can you explain this hot haste to go away?—It was due to the fact that there was a confusion. It was the first motor accident I had seen and perhaps I lost my head. If I saw an accident again I would conduct myself differently.

Mr. Payne at this stage said he would ask Mr. Christie to withdraw his plea of not guilty.

Mr. A. Dunn, examined by Mr. Walker, deposed to his having noticed a man lying on the road whilst driving along Queen's Road about 1.30 a.m. on the 26th February and to his having stopped the car and going to the man. The man moved his head but did not speak. Witness did not think the man was conscious. He was sure he was not. There was nobody there at the time. He reported the matter to Inspector Chapman and took him there.

MISLEADING ENQUIRIES.

Inspector Guider deposed to his having gone to the scene of occurrence about 2 a.m. Mr. Christie then turned up. Ten minutes later, witness went down to the Military authorities to inform them about the matter, and on his returning fifteen minutes later he found Mr. Christie still there. Mr. Christie questioned him about what had happened. About twenty or thirty people passed by and among them Mr. Christie also asked him what had occurred. About noon, Mr. Christie came to the Princess Strect Police station and said he was responsible. He made two or three statements. First he led witness to believe he had been driving from Colaba to Chowpatti, which statement he afterwards altered to one saying he was driving in the reverse way, from Chowpatti to Colaba.

Mr. Payne submitted the main point to be considered was what was passing in Mr. Christie's mind at the time of the occurrence.

The Magistrate said what the accused had to account for was why he did not take the trouble of getting out of the car and ascertain for himself whether the man was dead or alive or needed any assistance. Also why were the engines not stopped and why did he ask Mr. Guider what had happened when he met him? Why did he first give a wrong direction as to where the car was going?

Mr. Payne said Mr. Christie did not get out of the car probably because he must have been shocked by the idea of having killed a man in the very first accident that he had experienced. Another reason was the imperative necessity of promptly removing his wife from there. As a husband he naturally thought it was useless to attend to a corpse when his wife was so very ill.

The Magistrate said Mrs. Christie got ill after she had gone to see the body. But before that it was Mr. Christie's duty to have got out of the car and seen the man.

A WRONG CONCLUSION.

Mr. Payne said Mr. Christie was at the wheel at the time and naturally did not think of getting out. He came to a wrong conclusion from what his wife had said. It was all very well to be wise after the event. He did make a mistake by giving the wrong direction to Mr. Guider but that was apparently done through some misunderstanding. If Mr. Christie had wanted to deceive the police, he could have easily done so by quietly staying away. But he went to the Police Station to report the accident. Mr. Payne asked the Court to hold Mr. Christie guilty of a technical offence only. The section under which Mr. Christie was charged was a very vague one, and he was sure 99 out of 100 motorists did not know of its existence. What the motorists knew was that when there was an accident they had to make a report to the police.

Mr. Harker said Mr. Payne had said a great deal which was not to the point. The question was whether Mr. Christie had kept the car stationary for such reasonable time as was necessary to ascertain whether the man was dead or alive or needed help. The only information that Mr. Christie had that the man was dead was from Mrs. Christie who was in hysterics, and he considered that statement quite sufficient, left the dying man there and then cleared off and did nothing to assist the man. Section 4 was expressly intended to meet cases of this sort.

SLIGHTEST TROUBLE NOT TAKEN.

The Magistrate, giving his decision, said it was clear from the evidence that the accused did not take the slightest trouble to get out of the car and to ascertain what had happened. Mrs. Christie and Mr. Harvey went to the man but did not touch him to ascertain his real condition. Of course the law laid no obligation on them to do so but that obligation was on the accused. Mr. Dunn, though in no wise responsible for the occurrence, took the trouble of going to Inspector Chapman and bringing him to the place. On the other hand the accused joined others in inquiring of Mr. Guider what had occurred and in that way implied for a time that he had nothing to do with the occurrence. The section under which the accused was charged was not a vague one. The Magistrate convicted the accused. As to the question of punishment, he said he was considering whether he had powers such as were given to the Commissioner of Police under section 18 of totally disqualifying the accused from holding a driver's license. He found he had not those powers and he could only suspend his license for a year.

Mr. Payne said Mr. Christie had sold his car and was to be transferred to another station where he would have no opportunity of driving a car. So that there would be no practical benefit in doing that.

The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 10. and ordered his license to be suspended for six months. He also ordered that this order be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police for taking action under section 18 if he thought fit.

HOCKEY AT BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, March 22.

The third match of the first round of the Hockey Tournament produced a great game between the 1st 9th Hampshire Regiment and the "A" team of St. Joseph's College this afternoon. It was the closest game witnessed in Bangalore for many years, the Hampshires winning by 2 goals to 1.

"BRITON" DEFAMATION CASE.

THE APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. P. Godinho appeared and mentioned the "Briton" Defamation case, in which he said an application had been made for a transfer but in which no orders had been passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Payne had filed two other informations against the Editor and Printer and it was therefore desirable that the present case should be postponed till the 28th when those cases were coming on.

The Magistrate said he would postpone this case to the 28th by consent.

Mr. Godinho said there were two cases arising out of the same transaction and it was therefore desirable that these cases should be tried by one and the same Magistrate.

The cases were then postponed to the 28th.

Mr. Godinho subsequently appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in connection with the transfer application and was informed by the Magistrate that his Worship had got the Third Presidency Magistrate's report regarding this matter, and he did not propose to issue a notice.

Mr. Godinho, after reading the report, said he still requested that notice might be issued in the matter.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate: Why.

Mr. Godinho said because since then another thing had transpired. He wished to put in an affidavit contradicting the magistrate's report.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate said that would not help him. Some years ago Mr. Justice Chandavarkar laid it down that when allegations were made against a Magistrate a report should be asked from him and his denial or otherwise of these allegations should be taken as final in these transfer matters. He should regard the Magistrate's report as final and Mr. Godinho could not argue about it.

Mr. Godinho said he quite agreed that the Magistrate was powerless and must accept the report.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate said that as regards paragraph C of the application for transfer if that proposition were established in Bombay no Magistrate could do his work. If in the discharge of their duties newspaper editors made any comment on the action of Magistrates and if on that ground applications were made for transferring cases then Magistrates would have to be specially imported into Bombay, to try cases in which editors of newspapers were concerned.

Mr. Godinho said each case had to be dealt with on its merits as the contingency arose.

The Magistrate said supposing the case was transferred to this or another court, the other side might say they had at one time or another criticised the actions of that Magistrate. Once that principle was conceded, then what he had said would have to be carried to its logical conclusion.

Mr. Godinho said when the matter was last before the Third Presidency Magistrate he understood the latter to say that he was contemplating taking some action himself with regard to this paper, "The Briton."

The Magistrate said that was not contained in the application. Did Mr. Godinho mean to say that he was going to make further allegations against the Magistrate.

Mr. Godinho said he had one more allegation to make and he would amend the application accordingly.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate said he desired to dispose of the present application now.

Mr. Godinho said he would put in a supplementary petition to-day (Thursday) and the whole application might be disposed of.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate said he did not want to help in prolonging the case and asked Mr. Godinho to put in his supplementary petition in the afternoon.

Mr. Godinho said there was ample time as the hearing was fixed for the 28th, and he would accordingly make the application to-day.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

PROFESSOR KARVE ON TOUR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, March 22.

After a successful tour in the Madras Presidency, Prof. Karve is now working at Calcutta in connection with the Indian Women's University. As a result of his work in Madras 351 gentlemen have enrolled themselves as voters and application forms for being enlisted as voters are daily pouring in at the Poona office of the University. Private letters received from Calcutta speak very hopefully of Prof. Karve's work there. It is said that prominent people in Bengal have given a warm reception to his scheme of the Women's University.

Miss Krishnabai Thakur who has been touring in Central India has been able to secure more than 200 voters. Mrs. Camjoshi is doing successful work in the Berar and the Central Provinces and Mrs. Athavale in the Southern Mahratta country where also the movement is receiving enthusiastic support.

Mr. M. K. Gadgil, the Secretary, announces that the last date fixed for enlisting as voters for (b) and (c) electorates is 31st March 1916 and gentlemen whose applications come in after that date will not be entitled to take part in this year's election of Fellows of the University.

Don't lose interest. Renewed energy in every dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Increase your vitality and make your work take on an added interest. A 10

THE DEATH SENTENCE.

COURTS-MARTIAL IN FRANCE.

It was somewhere in that peaceful, quiet zone known as the "arriére des Armées", says a writer in the "Daily Mail."

We had passed between long rows of small black wooden crosses: neatly tended graves, decorated with wreaths and faded tricolours the last resting-place of those who had fallen in the field for the glory of France.

Coming out of the sacred enclosure we followed the road close to a low wall, in order to keep out of the mud of the highway. Suddenly I noticed a mound at my feet evidently a grave, unmarked in any way. I stopped, and my eyes met those of the officer accompanying me.

"Probablement une execution," he said in low tones, after a moment of embarrassing silence.

That was three months ago.

To-day I had occasion to travel in the interior. A French officer shared my compartment. His uniform differed in details from the many uniforms I had learned to know. The insignia on his tunic collar showed that he was attached to some special service and had no troops under his orders.

We soon engaged in conversation: He talked interestingly about his work. He is attached as permanent official to the "Conseil de Guerre" (Court-martial) of his division. He superintends the "mise-en-scene" of the Court-martial, watches the proceedings, and sees to it that the sentence, if any is carried out.

The veil of mystery and secrecy is nowhere deeper than over the doings of a court-martial. Without revealing any military or professional secrets, my companion lifted a corner of this veil so that I might have a brief glimpse into the precincts of that unknown tribunal which sometimes brings men to an unmarked grave in the unhallowed ground of a country road-side.

"You must remember, monsieur," the officer began quietly, "that armies to-day are made up of millions of men, men of all shades and colours of political sentiments and religious creeds—anarchists and socialists, republicans and royalists, atheists and ultramontanes, Jews and Mohammedans. Out of this material we have welded together an army the like of which the world has never seen. And this applies equally to our Allies, and no less to our enemies.

ABSOLUTE OBEDIENCE NEEDED.

"In these armies absolute obedience is demanded of every man, and a high plane of intelligent efficiency is required of the individual in order that he may maintain the standard of discipline of modern armies. Yet when I tell you that during the eighteen months of war I have been continuously occupied in my present functions with my division, and we have brought before the court-martial only 315 men, of whom 15 have been executed, and 9, who received capital sentences, pardoned, you can see for yourself the astonishingly fine discipline of our armies."

The officer then went on to describe the composition of the court-martial, the methods of inquiry, search for evidence, and, finally, the trial.

"You would perhaps be surprised, but most of our cases are due to thoughtlessness on the part of the 'poilu.' Every soldier knows that to abandon his post in the face of the enemy, no matter for how brief a moment, is punishable by death, and sometimes the best of men have been shot for this seemingly small breach of discipline, which nevertheless, is the most heinous crime in the whole military code.

"And, strangely, it is not the 'bad eggs'—of whom there are, of course, a few in every regiment—who give us this trouble, but rather the bettter sort of young fellows, who cannot understand the military necessity of so harsh a discipline.

A COURT-MARTIAL.

"I well recall our first court-martial of a case of this kind. We were now to the business ourselves, but it was a flagrant breach, and to check its repetition it had to be dealt with according to the code of war. The man was duly tried and sentenced. I went to his lock-up and read the death sentence to him. He listened without seeming to understand what had taken place and that he was condemned to die.

"That night I instructed an officer to call for a firing squad. Our firing squads are always composed of volunteers—twelve men. Not a man volunteered for the task. We had to commandeer a squad.

"The prisoner was marched out at dawn, stood quietly facing the levelled rifles, and died without faltering. I am sure he never realised the gravity of his offence. But war is war. Now it is different. The men know the value of discipline, know that a breach of discipline will endanger the lives of their comrades, or even the safety of France, and though breaches of this kind still occur they are met in a different spirit. Now if I call for a firing squad fifty men at once volunteer to do the work. Fortunately the occasions are rare."

"Is the family notified that a man has been executed?" I inquired.

"Yes and no," the officer replied. 'The French code is peculiar. Notification of death is sent to the family soon after the execution as though the man had died in action. Then three months later the family receives a notice from the local military authorities demanding the payment of the sum of Fr. 12.55—the expenses of the execution. But otherwise there is no publicity. The grave is not marked officially, but a record is kept, so that it will not be difficult to locate it later on."

"Breaches of discipline towards superior officers are unknown," the officer resumed after a moment of silence, "chiefly because we form one big family at the front. The men are so well looked after by their officers that they are as a rule beloved by them. 'Mon lieutenant,' 'mon capitaine,' are not hollow phrases, but express vividly the true relations between the men and their superiors."

A DRAMATIC CASE.

"Oh, yes, I am looked upon as a sort of 'bete noire' in the division," he burst forth suddenly with a broad laugh. 'Wherever I go I bring trouble in my train; but not always. I recall one peculiarly dramatic exception." I pressed for details. "In every regiment", he began in a more serious tone, "there are one or two men to whom military service is uncongenial. Some are nervous, others cowards, others what you might call in England 'conscientious objectors,' but France takes no notice of the whims or beliefs of the individual, and when the life of the nation is at stake every able-bodied man, be he priest or puritan, must go into the ranks with the rest.

"These men who are sick of the trenches spend their time devising means to get away. The easiest way to get an honourable discharge, they seem to think, is to wound themselves—shoot off their trigger finger and the like. This is a capital offence in time of war, and is invariably so punished.

"But the case I refer to is somewhat different. It is that of a young lieutenant who was married three days before the outbreak of the war. He was a gallant young soldier, a fearless officer. But after a few weeks he became homesick, lovesick, or what you will. To get back to his wife was his one desire. Months passed and he could not get leave, so he took matters in his own hands and drove a bullet through his left forearm. He did not stop to think that it would soon be discovered that his wound had been caused by a French bullet.

"He was court-martialled and sentenced to be executed. I read the death sentence, and a few hours later a pardon which reached us. But the lieutenant knew his duty and fell fighting in the field without ever seeing his wife again.

"One must love no one but one's country in time of war," my officer concluded stoically.

INCOMING AND OUTGOING VICEROYS.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary, issued last evening, says:—

Lord Chelmsford, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Tuesday, the 4th of April, by the P. and O. S. N. Company's steamship Kaiser-i-Hind to assume the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India and will be received on arrival with all the honours due to his high position.

At 7-15 a.m., a deputation consisting of the Chief Secretary to Government, the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor, one of his Excellency's Aides-de-Camp and Captain W. Lumsden, Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, will proceed on board the Kaiser-i-Hind. Lord Chelmsford will leave the Kaiser-i-Hind at 7-45 a.m.

Lord Chelmsford will be received at the Bandar by his Excellency the Governor, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels, East Indies Sation (if in Bombay), the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Lord Bishop, and the Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

As the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay has expressed its desire to present an address to his Lordship on his arrival, a space will be reserved for the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation to which Lord Chelmsford will be conducted and where his Lordship will be received by the representatives of the Corporation.

After the presentation of the address his Lordship accompanied by his Excellency the Governor of Bombay will proceed to Government House, Malabar Point. The route will be *via* Esplanade Road, Church Gate Street, Queen's Road, Sandhurst Bridge, Chaupati and Walkeshwar Road.

His Excellency the Viceroy will receive Lord Chelmsford at Government House.

Lord Chelmsford, will proceed in the afternoon from Government House to the Secretariat, where his commission from his Majesty the King-Emperor of India, will be read at 5-30 p.m., in the Council Chamber.

When all are assembled his Excellency the Governor will escort Lord Chelmsford to the Council Chamber, and on his entry all will rise and remain standing while his Majesty's Warrant is read by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. On completion of the reading of the Warrant, his Excellency Lord Chelmsford will take his seat in Council. The Viceregal flag will be unfurled and a Royal salute of 31 guns will be fired, during which the whole assembly will remain standing.

His Excellency the Viceroy will then drive to Government House.

Lord Chelmsford, will leave Bombay from the Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway for Delhi by special train at 10-30 p.m., the same day.

LORD HARDINGE.

Lord Hardinge will arrive at Bombay at the Grant Road Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway on Sunday, the 2nd April, at 8 a.m.

Lord Hardinge will leave Bombay in the P. and O. Company's steamship Arabia on Tuesday, the 4th April. His Excellency will embark from the Apollo Bandar at 4-30 p.m., Lord Hardinge, accompanied by his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, will drive from Government House by Walkeshwar Road, Chaupati, Sandhurst Bridge, Queen's Road, Church, Gate Street, and Esplanade Road.

On arrival at the Bandar his Excellency Lord Hardinge will be received by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels, East Indies Station (if in Bombay), the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Lord Bishop and the Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

As the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay has expressed its desire to present a farewell address to his Lordship, a space will be reserved for the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation to which his Excellency Lord Hardinge will be conducted and where his Lordship will be received by the representatives of the Corporation.

A deputation consisting of the Chief Secretary to Government, the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor, one of his Excellency's Aides-de-Camp and Captain W. Lumsden, will accompany his Excellency on board the Arabia.

SERIOUS COLLISION ON E. I. RAILWAY.

EXPRESS RUNS INTO A GOODS TRAIN.

SEVERAL WAGGONS COMPLETELY SHATTERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKIPORE, March. 22.

Information was received here this morning of a very serious collision having taken place at Dildarnagar station which is between Mogalsarai and Buxar between the Delhi-Howrah Express and a goods train. Great anxiety prevailed here as great loss of life was feared.

The Express train passed Bankipore station at half past three in the afternoon about six hours behind her time and the passengers who arrived by the train stated that they were all awakened from their sleep by a shock they received about four o'clock early morning. They were thrown off their berths and they stated that some of the passengers were rather seriously hurt and the drivers of both the trains and the guard of the goods train were killed.

The cause of the collision is, they allege, to be attributable to the station master of Dildarnagar. It is reported that the station master first accepted the warning for the goods train which was allowed to come in. Though she had not reached the station he, evidently having forgotten all about it, also accepted the warning for the Express and the two left the previous station and the latter being faster of the two trains overtook the goods train and collided with it. About four or five waggons were completely shattered, but the total damage cannot be ascertained. The line was blocked for some hours.

Mr. S. Sinha, Bar-at-Law. was in the train but fortunately has escaped unhurt.

MUSIC CONFERENCE.

MR. CLEMENTS ON INTONATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, March 21.

The All-India Music Conference to-day held sessions both in the morning and evening under the presidency of Thakur Nawab Ali Khan of Akbarpur. Great interest was evinced in the proceedings of the Conference, the spacious hall being again full. The presence of the many ladies of all communities whom the Conference has attracted from every presidency had its inspiring and encouraging effect.

Several papers were read. Mr. Clements in his paper on "Intonation in Indian Music" laid down the places of the notes used in Kafi, Yaman, Bilawal, Khamaj, Bhervi, and Deshkar. With reference to this there was a special meeting this afternoon of the delegates at which several of the leading artistes of India such as Jakrudin Khan of Udaipur, Kalan Khan of Jaipur, Mushtaf Khan of Alwar, Imdad Khan of Indore, Ali Husain Khan of Jeypore and several others were present. The different scales mentioned by Mr. Clements were then tested, Mr. Clements playing on the 22 shrutis harmonium during the test. After about two hours' trial and discussion the Conference came to the conclusion that the scales laid down for the abovementioned "ragas" by Mr. Clements did not tally with those of the practical artistes. The practical artistes unanimously proved that in the Kafi scale the notes "ri" and "dha" were of 270 figures and 405 vibrations respectively and "ga" and "ni" of 288 and 432 vibrations respectively.

At night there was a practical demonstration by the artistes whose display of the last night had efcited warm congratulations.

MARWARIS AND THE HOLI FESTIVAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your readers are well aware of the evil practices which prevail in our community at the time of Holi. The efforts commenced by the Marwari Sammailan last year to combat those evils, were continued this year too. From the beginning of the month of Holi large public meetings were held to explain to the people the harm which was being done to the community owing to those evil practices. The Sammailan tried to divert the attention of the people and provided innocent amusements for them. Magic performances were shown on the day of Holi from 1 p.m., to 5 p.m. At night a drama was played by the dramatic club of the Sammailan, which was very largely attended, so much so that many had to return owing to seats being exhausted. This drama had the desired effect upon the spectators. On the day following Holi in the morning magic performances were shown to the people and in the evening a garden party was given to the public at Vile Parle, which was attended by nearly all the Marwaris.

I hope you will oblige me by giving place to the above in the columns of your esteemed paper,—Yours, etc.

BHAGWANDAS, SHARMA,
For Hony. Sec. M. S., Bombay.

The shortage of dyes has made the position of the cotton mills at Cawnpore critical as the dyers in the district have practically brought their work to a close.

The Camp Office of the Adjutant-General in India will move to Simla on Friday the 31st March.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, March 23, 1916.

AGRICULTURE AND EDUCATION.

In the current number of "The Agricultural Journal of India," Mr. Bernard Coventry, Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, deals with the question of education from an ingenious standpoint. His broad assertion is that "India is not yet in a position to supply herself with an advanced system of education, nor can Government be expected to do so, for Government's resources are limited and depend upon taxation, and that in turn depends upon the ability of the people to be taxed." This assertion only states a half-truth, for it is based on the assumption that any expenditure on education in addition to that at present made available, cannot be provided from the existing sources of revenue by a corresponding and much-needed retrenchment of extravagant expenditure on such items as police, railways and the cost of general administration. Apart from the fallacy which thus underlies the assertion, the emphasis on the resources of the people is well worth considering. Mr. Coventry's view is supported by Mr. Freemantle, who thinks that it is questionable "whether primary education can make any real advance before there is a substantial improvement in economic conditions." Mr. Coventry quotes figures to show that India, though essentially an agricultural country, does not utilize her industry adequately. The returns are naturally very poor and Mr. Coventry's plea is that agriculture in India stands sadly in need of attention. The remedy he proposed is based on the consideration that there is a direct relation between the spread of education and the economic prosperity of the ryot. The object aimed at is, therefore, to raise the standard of productivity of the soil with a view to enable the agriculturist to be above the manifold cares of his daily life and devote his attention to the education of his children. Mr Coventry, therefore, advocates that, not only should cultural methods be improved but farm-equipment, accommodation, barns, teams, implements and sanitation should also receive due attention. He compares India with the Southern States of America as they were ten years ago. They also stood in need of educational reform, as the Indian agriculturists stand to-day, and the North was rich enough to help them. The North, however, considered it proper that the Southern States should assist themselves and evolve their own educational system, rather than import one. She helped them to increase their earnings by providing co-operative farm demonstrations and engaged an agricultural expert to show farmers how to improve their agricultural methods. The results, after a few years' experience, were startling. Roughly stated, the crop yields were doubled, and consequently, as statistics show, the provision for schools has steadily increased. Mr. Coventry advocates similar steps for India. Analogies between conditions in India and those in self-governing countries like America are often misleading. Nevertheless there is great force in Mr. Coventry's contention that very beneficial results can be achieved if the advantages and facilities enumerated by him are brought to the very doors of Indian agriculturists,—especially as, he points out, Indian agriculturists are always ready to realise the importance and the possibilities of new and improved methods if they are properly approached. In the various provinces, he admits, there is a great deal being done by the Agricultural Departments in the way of demonstrations, but this, he says, does not go far enough. More should be done. This point cannot, indeed, be too much insisted upon. But when Mr. Coventry proceeds to point out the source from which the money to be spent for this purpose should come, he treads on very dangerous ground. While India spends 10 crores of rupees on education, he points out, agricultural development is only favoured with 50 lakhs. Is agriculture dependent on education, he asks, or is the advance of education really dependent on the development of agriculture? The last mentioned point may, indeed, be arguable, but it is obvious that there is no relevance in the comparison between expenditure on education and agriculture, for the simple reason, apart from many others, that the average annual expenditure on education has not yet reached a figure that is at all adequate to meet the normal requirements of the people. Besides, it has to be remembered that, as it is, more than 90 per cent. of the agricultural population are not only illiterate but are also left without any facilities for the education of their children. It would, therefore, have been more to the point if, instead of succumbing to the temptation of making an irrelevant comparison, with a view to demonstrate the truth of an ingenious theory, Mr. Coventry had emphasised the point; and the exposition of the aims he has in view fully supports this,—that the retrenchment on other items of public expenditure like those we have already mentioned is urgently called for in the interest of the agricultural and, therefore, the material prosperity of the country.

RETIREMENT OF MR. I. K. BYTHELL.

Mr. I. K. Bythell, the Chairman of the Manchester Ship Canal Company, is about to retire from active service after a long and useful commercial career. Mr. Bythell may be said to have served his apprenticeship to commerce in Bombay, and it may safely be presumed, that the romance of the successful working of the great waterway, linking up Manchester and Liverpool, was evolved during the period he was associated with the firm of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. of this city, which at a later date perpetuated his strenuous activities by being known as Gaddum Bythell & Co. On his retirement from the firm, the business was converted into a limited liability concern, and it still maintains its prestige as one of the most important cotton-trading institutions of this city. On settling down at Home, Mr. Bythell entered heart and soul into the Manchester-Liverpool Canal project, and from its initiation was a member of the Consultative Committee, joining the Board in the year which saw the beginning of construction; and for twenty-one years,—a period which covers almost its whole span as a trading concern,—he has been the active head of the company, studying day in and day out to advance its interests and to realise the aspirations of a generation of go-aheads, which appeared to have come into being before they were due. Financially the Canal has been an unprofitable venture, and Mr. Bythell has had a long and weary struggle with adversity, endeavouring to make both ends meet and placating dissatisfied shareholders, repeating the oft-times told story at the meetings as they came round, of the good things in store for those who would have the patience to wait. In this respect he has been more fortunate than many other good men in similar circumstances; for, he has had the supreme satisfaction, after all these years of unremitting trials and labour, of earning his reward, in being able to declare the first dividend the waterway has ever earned, before retiring from his activities.

The advantage of a waterway for the conveyance of goods between Lancashire and the sea is so obvious that, so far back as 1721, Thomas Steers designed a plan for continuing to Manchester the barge navigation which then existed between Liverpool and Warrington. Parliamentary powers were then obtained to improve the Rivers Mersey and Irwell from Warrington to Manchester by means of locks and weirs. This work was successfully carried out, and proved of great benefit to the trade of the district. The Duke of Bridgewater, who had made a canal from his collieries at Worsley to Manchester, afterwards continued the canal to the Mersey at Runcorn. This extension was opened in 1722, and competed with the Mersey and Irwell navigation, both routes being navigated by barges carrying about fifty tons of cargo. The Liverpool and Manchester railway, at a later date, afforded further facilities for conveyance of goods, but the high rates of carriage, added to heavy charges at the Liverpool docks, prejudiced trade, and the question was seriously mooted of a ship canal to bring goods to Manchester without transhipment. The first plan was made by William Chapman in 1825, and was followed by one designed by Henry Palmer in 1840, but it was not until the year 1882 that the movement was originated that culminated in the opening of the Manchester Ship Canal by Queen Victoria on the 21st of May, 1894. The traffic in the Canal gradually increased from 925,659 tons in 1894 to 2,778,108 tons in 1899 and 5,210,759 tons in 1907. After its opening considerable reductions were made in the railway rates of carriage and the charges of the Liverpool docks, in order to compete with the lower cost of conveyance by shipping passing up it. The result has been of great advantage to the trade of Lancashire and the surrounding districts, and the saving in the cost of carriage, estimated at £700,000 a year, assists manufacturers to meet the competition of their foreign opponents, who have the advantage of low rates of carriage on the improved waterways of America, Germany, France and Belgium.

Notes of the Day.

The Russian Blow in Galicia.

There does not appear to be an excessive optimism in the French estimate that the Verdun offensive has been practically crushed, nor in M. Ribot's opinion expressed in the French Chamber, that the magnificent achievements of the French during the past month have shortened the war, the end of which can now be seen. On top of this comes the news of a really effective blow by General Ivanoff on the Galician front. The Austrian communiqué, which admits the gravity of the reverse, shows that the forces defending the bridgehead at Michaleze were completely smashed by a masterly strategic stroke, in which, it is gratifying to note, it was demonstrated that the Russian heavy artillery is now fully strong enough to cope with the Austrians. Only a remnant of the defeated forces reached Zaleszcyki and the Austrian front has been broken or bent for twelve and a half miles. It is doubtful in the extreme whether the Austrians can reinforce their armies in Galicia, having regard to their commitments in the Balkans and the Italian offensive; and it is quite certain they cannot, in the new campaign that has now begun for the possesion of Galicia, expect the Germans, who want every man they can spare elsewhere, to come to their assistance, as they did last Spring. We are on the eve of dramatic events which will succeed one another with increasing rapidity.

Success of Frightfulness.

The new directors of German naval policy must be quite pleased with the initial success of their extension of submarine piracy to neutral vessels. Holland has been thrown apparently into a state of panic and the fear of offending Germany seems to be so strong that the Netherlands Government has actually been at the pains to deny that it has been guilty of such an enormity as to send "a very severe note" to Berlin. Meanwhile the report that sailings of Dutch merchantmen were to be suspended, until Germany has condescended to be more merciful, turns out to be true. Not only the vessels in Dutch ports waiting to sail outwards have been stopped, but also those in English ports homeward bound. In one case the crew of a Batavier line vessel have announced their intention of refusing to sail unless their vessel is convoyed by warships. Thus the policy of frightfulness has succeeded admirably so far as neutrals are concerned, for Norway seems also to be taking it lying down. Neutral Governments, however, need not be surprised, if, after this, the consideration that has been shown hitherto for their susceptibilities by the British Government ceases.

German Naval "Activity."

Several telegrams recently have spoken of German naval activity in the North Sea and to-day we hear of an actual sea-fight,—the first that has taken place for many months. It was not a very serious affair,—merely a running fight between destroyers, in which both sides got a knock or two, as the British account claims that two of the Germans were hit and admits four wounded on their own side. As this little encounter took place off the Belgian coast and the Germans, immediately they were sighted, ran for Zeebrugge, whence they probably came, it does not portend the possibility of a greater combat as might have been the case had it occurred elsewhere. There are not likely to be any big German squadrons off the coast of Belgium, where there are no ports of refuge for them. As for the larger activity that is reported as being displayed by the German fleets, too much importance need not be attached to that. These are mere manoeuvres for the edification of the German public, and it is not likely at all that the German squadrons have ventured very far from their minefields. When they intend real activity it will come in the form of a direct challenge.

"Tuning up" the New Drafts.

A correspondent at British Headquarters shows how new drafts arriving in France and Flanders are "tuned up" before going into the firing line. When a draft is played cheering through the streets, popular fancy at once visualises dug-outs, traverses, parapets and sand-bagged emplacements as their immediate destination. A year ago, writes the correspondent, such a conclusion would have been true nineteen times out of twenty. The enemy then outnumbered us everywhere, and as re-inforcements reached the fronts they were promptly employed to strengthen the fighting line. But the disproportion, the correspondent adds, is now reversed.

Without attempting to indicate figures, I may definitely state that along our leagues of front we substantially outweigh the enemy in man-power, and still they come, as none is probably better aware than the enemy. The result is that under the normal conditions of this stationary warfare there is no longer any necessity for men to be rushed into the trenches as soon as they arrive. That such occasion might occur in the event of a grand offensive is possible, but I am speaking of things as they are to-day.

It requires no particular military knowledge to realise that considerably better results are likely to be attained by the principle of tuning up the new units within the atmosphere and sound of war than pitting them fresh from the home drill-grounds against the Germans. And so for miles in the rear of the British battle line the flat levels of Flanders have been transformed into a sort of vast Aldershot, front line supports and reserves only accounting for a proportion of our armies in the field. The remaining legions, whether composed of war-tried troops or of new units, are always carrying on that training which has no finality for trench fighting although but a limited aspect of the soldier's calling, notwithstanding the scope it yields for dash and inittative.

Therefore, when a corps comes out it usually reverts for a spell to the sort of work which recalls the Long Valley or Salisbury Plain, and whilst maintaining proficiency in what it already knew, is likewise learning something new in the never-ending development of warfare.

Economy and the Exodus.

While retrenchment of expenditure on matters essential in the interests of the people and official homilies in the need for economy are the order of the day, it is not uninstructive to refer to one item of public expenditure which seems to have been strangely overlooked in Bombay and some other parts of the country. The subject of the official "exodus" to the hills has in the past been one of vexed controversy. But, apart from the existence of a strong feeling among the people against the Government of a province living far away from them for a period of, in some cases nearly six months, it must at least be insisted upon that in these times, when every official is so overanxious to take credit for economies effected or to preach economy to non-officials, it is reasonable that the expenditure on account of the annual migration to the Hills should not be as large as it has been in the past. It is satisfactory to observe that a Resolution to the effect was brought before the U. P. Council last week by Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, who moved that the hill-journey allowances provided in the budget of 1916-17 be reduced by Rs. 10,000 and that the amount be instead spent on the further expansion the education of girls. The Resolution was rejected by a majority of votes (34 against 19), almost all the non-official members voting for it. It is also instructive to note that while a Resolution in the Madras Council on the subject of the "exodus", standing in the name of Mr. Srinivasa Sastriar was withdrawn last year, at the suggestion of Government, another Resolution on the same subject was disallowed by the same Government this year.

Trial by Jury in the Punjab.

An interpellation at the last session of the Punjab Legislative Council elicited the extraordinary information that in that province no such thing as trial by jury obtains in any town or district so far as Indians are concerned. "In this province," stated the Hon. Mr. Craik, "an Indian is tried by jury (a) if committed to trial before the Chief Court, or (b) if accused before a district magistrate or committed to trial before a court of sessions jointly with an European British subject who claims a jury and if such Indian does not claim to be tried separately." It is apparent from this explanation that except before the Chief Court, and barring cases in which Indians happen to be charged jointly with Europeans, the right to be tried by one's peers, at least in the modified form which is allowed in most of the remaining Indian provinces, is denied to the people of the Punjab. Asked whether it was intended to extend the jury system in the important towns and districts, Government stated that it "saw no good reason for introducing the jury system for Indians in any part of the province. This is also the view of the Hon. Judges of the Chief Court."

Improved Cotton.

In the Annual Report of the Board of Scientific Advice for India for 1914-15, Mr. Albert Howard, C.I.E., Imperial Economic Botainst, has an interesting summary of the results of investigations carried on in various provinces into the building up of improved cottons from the various indigenous types. Mr. Howard is inclined to think that the question of the permanent improvement of Indian cotton is now largely a matter of efficient district organisation, the aim of which must be the complete replacement of the country crop by the improved kind over definite areas. The chief difficulties in the way of improvement, particularly where quality is concerned, arise from the crudeness of the methods of natural crossing in the field and the fraudulent adulteration of the lint and seed and mixing of seed at the ginneries. Proper supervision is the only way to overcome these difficulties. Where only yield is concerned, and not so much importance is attached to the quality, the spread of any new kind of cotton is largely a question of energy and proper organisation. Once a large stretch of country grew nothing but the new kind, there would be less scope for fraudulent practices tending to deteriorate the seed. Successful experiments were carried out in the Madras Presidency and in the Central Provinces to improve the local varieties. Mr. Howard tells us that in the Tinnevelly District the new type of "karunganni" cotton yielded an average of 620lbs. of *kapas* per acre against 454lbs. for ordinary mass-selected "karunganni." In the Central Provinces, activities have been chiefly confined to the improved type of short-stapled "roseum" and as much as two million pounds of seed were distributed to cultivators.

Match and Pencil Industries.

As is well known the difficulty of finding suitable timber is the stumbling block in the way of starting match and pencil industries in this country. The solution of this difficulty is still as far away as ever, though efforts are being made by several interested agencies to prosecute a vigorous search. Mr. C. E. Fox, Forest Economist to the Government of India, in a report incorporated in the proceedings of the Board of Scientific Advice for 1914-15, tells us that several species of timber from Coimbatore, Sikkim and Darjeeling were sent for test to a firm of pencil manufacturers at Calcutta, but all proved more or less disappointing. The solution of the difficulty of finding an entirely suitable timber for match splints seems to be bound up with that of finding a means of extracting spruce and silver fir timber from the hills of Jaunsar. We are told an experiment on practical lines is now being carried out in the Chakrata Division by a firm of match makers to determine the possibility of conveying the timber to convenient centres at which it is proposed to erect portable splint-making machinery. So far, the enquiry has not reached a definite conclusion, but, it is clear, says Mr. Cox, that the difficulties of such extraction as represented by the local forest officers have in no way been exaggerated. Recently, the Mysore and Travancore Durbars, who possess splendid forests in their States, have directed their attention to the possibilities of their forest products. It remains to be seen if their investigations will prove more fruitful than those in British India.

A Budget Speech in Burma.

In the Burma Legislative Council when the Financial Statement was presented on Monday last, the Governor, writes the "Indian Daily News," managed very successfully to divert the attention of Members from the Budget while he gave them his impressions of Burma. This was the first occasion on which Sir Harcourt Butler had met his Council officially, and the weather was the first topic to be dealt with. Of the weather and the climate the Governor spoke in terms of untempered enthusiasm. In the whole of his twenty-five years' service in India he had never experienced such charming weather as during his four months spent in Burma. Next he congratulated Burma on having in Rangoon, what will one day undoubtedly be one of the finest and most modern cities in the East. "To a man who, like myself, has known Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and other big cities in India, the first sight of Rangoon was impressive." But when dwelling on future possibilities, the Governor, while he showed that he too has been bitten by the town-planning craze, seemingly had no use for the professional town-planner who stalks the country with unbaked theories. On the contrary, he suggested that in Rangoon there might be an architectural zone, and for its regulation an embellishment sub-committee of the Municipal Committee, with the Government Architect as an advisory member. And then he went on to tickle the civic pride of the people by telling them of the possibilities of Burma generally and of Rangoon in particular. "It is no paradox to say that Burma's backwardness is Burma's opportunity. As far as equipment goes Burma is beginning at the point which other provinces have only lately reached."

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN VICTORY.

AUSTRIAN FRONT BROKEN.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY ISPAHAN,

FIGHT IN NORTH SEA.

The Russians have dealt a smashing blow on the Galician front, near Czernowitz. They have stormed an important bridge-head. An Austrian communiqué appears to indicate that the Austrian front has been broken or bent for twelve and a half miles.

Mr. Asquith attended the War Council on Tuesday.

The Russians have occupied Ispahan.

Three German destroyers on being sighted by four British destroyers, immediately ran for Zeebrugge, chased by the British. A short running fight took place in which two German vessels were hit.

Paris newspapers state that most reliable circles affirm that the German offensive at Verdun has been definitely crushed.

General Cardona says the Italian advance will commence when the weather improves.

The Netherlands Foreign Office denies that a severe note has been sent to Germany on the subject of the Tubantia. Five Ministers, however, conferred with representatives of the shipping companies.

Mr. Runciman will be the principal British representative at the Allied Economic Conference, the date of which has not been fixed.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon visited the Marine Lines War Hospital, yesterday.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.

Mr. Asquith attended the War Council to-day.

Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier, was sworn in as a Privy Councillor to-day.

The "Gazette" announces that Major H. W. Jackson, 19th Punjabis, has been made Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General and Captain G. Craster, of the 6th Cavalry, has been appointed to the General Staff.

It is officially announced that Surgeon-General Babtie, V. C., has been appointed to assist Surgeon-General Sir A. Keogh.

Colonel Eustace Trevor, half-brother of Lord Trevor, has been found dead from a gunshot wound at Belfast.

RUSSIANS DEAL A SMASHING BLOW.

AUSTRIAN FRONT IN GALICIA BROKEN.

SERIOUS AUSTRIAN DEFEAT.

RUSSIANS STORM IMPORTANT BRIDGE-HEAD.

ENEMY'S RETIREMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.

The Russian General Ivanoff has dealt a smashing blow on the Galician front following up the success in February when he took Uscieczka, some 25 miles northward of Czernowitz. He has now stormed an important bridge-head eastward of Michaleze, which is three miles north-west of Uscieczka.

A Vienna communiqué admits that a serious defeat has compelled them to evacuate the fortifications on that part of the Dniester and retire on the heights of Zaleszczyki, some ten miles from Czernowitz, having suffered heavy losses.

ENEMY FRONT BROKEN OR BENT.

AUSTRIAN VERSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.

The Austrian communiqué appears to indicate that the Austrian front near Czernowitz has been broken or bent for twelve and a half miles.

It says that after a brave defence of the Sezster Bridge, the fortifications north-west of Uscieczka went to pieces and were evacuated.

Russian guns made a breach of 300 yards but the garrison despite all losses held out for seven hours though subjected to a most violent artillery and infantry fire.

Then the Austrian commander retreated, small detachments and wounded crossing the Dniester in boats, but this mode of crossing soon became impossible owing to the Russians' concentrated fire. The Austrians were thus caught between the Russians and the river. They endeavoured to cut a way through at Uscieczka. They started at night, the remnants reaching Zaleszczyki in the morning.

AUSTRIANS IN RUSSIAN POLAND.

SICKNESS RAMPANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 22.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London March 20.—The "Arbeiter Zeitung" states that cholera, dysentery and typhoid are rampant in the parts of Russian Poland occupied by the Austrians.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY ISPAHAN.

PARIS, March 21.

A telegram from Petrograd says the Russians have occupied Ispahan.

LONDON, March 21.

Reuter telegraphs from Teheran that the Russians entered Ispahan on the 19th March.

ENVER PASHA RETURNS TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 22.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" cable says:—

A German official statement says Enver Pasha has returned to Constantinople after a voyage of inspection to Syria, Palestine and Arabia as far as Medina.

ITALY'S ADVANCE.

WHEN THE WEATHER BREAKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 21.

General Cadorna, in an interview, stated that Italy would advance when the weather was fine.

Mr. C. W. Grant, Deputy Commissioner of Unao, will act as Deputy Commissioner of Nainital for the hot weather.

Mr. A. G. Shirreff will succeed Mr. J. N. G. Johnson as Under-Secretary to the U. P. Government, Judicial Branch.

ACTIVITY IN NORTH SEA.

SHORT RUNNING FIGHT.

TWO GERMAN DESTROYERS HIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.

The Admiralty announces that four British destroyers sighted three German destroyers off the Belgian coast.

The latter immediately ran for Zeebrugge chased by the British.

A short running fight took place in which two German destroyers were hit.

We had four men wounded.

THE GERMAN FLEET.

LARGE SQUADRONS MANOEUVRING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 22.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London March 20.—The "Rome Concordia's" Berne correspondent states that large German squadrons have recently been monoeuvring in the neighbourhood of Kiel, Wilhelmshaven and Heligoland.

ALLIES' PROMISE TO BELGIUM

NO PEACE WITHOUT COMPLETE RESTORATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.

In the Commons, Sir Edward Grey amid loud cheers announced the declaration by Great Britain, France and Russia to Belgium that the latter, when the time came, would be invited to participate in the peace negotiations and guaranteeing that the Powers would not cease hostilities until Belgium's political and economic independence was reinstated and she was largely compensated for the wrongs she had suffered. The Allies would also help Belgium's financial recovery.

IMPORT OF LUXURIES.

PROHIBITORY PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, March 21.

The King has signed a proclamation prohibiting the import of luxuries, including motor cars, motor cycles, musical instruments and spirits, except brandy and rum.

In the Commons, Mr. Runciman mentioned that other luxuries would be prohibited soon.

ALLIED ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 21.

In the Commons, Mr. Lloyd-George said that the date of the allied economic conference had not yet been fixed. Mr. Runciman would be the principal British representative.

CANADA'S DETERMINATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 21.

Mr. Sam Hughes in an interview said his visit to England was strictly connected with army matters. Canada was determined as ever to further the cause of building up humanity and liberty.

KING MANUEL AND PORTUGAL.

LONDON, Mar. 21.

A telegram from Madrid states that King Manuel has offered his services to Portugal.

MAJOR-GENERAL LONG'S RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 21.

In the Commons, Mr. Tennant said he was unable to state the motives for the resignation of Major-General Long which were personal to Major-General Long himself.

GHAZEE STILL ON FIRE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 21.

The Ghazee is still on fire.

She has sunk by the head and is resting in the mud.

Most of the cargo is threatened with destruction.

VERDUN BATTLE.

ENEMY ATTEMPTS RENEWED,

STUBBORN FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 21.

A communiqué says:—The Germans several times during the night renewed attempts at Avocourt and Malancourt where bombardment with shells of large calibre, continues uninterruptedly. The attacks were accompanied by jets of flaming liquid.

Despite heavy losses inflicted by our fire, the enemy were able to capture after a struggle foot by foot the south-eastern part of the Malancourt Wood, known as the Bois d'Avocourt. All hostile attempts to debouch from the wood failed.

The day was calm elsewhere in the Verdun region.

An enemy raid northward of Boesinghe was immediately driven off.

French batteries were most active on the outskirts of the Cheppy Wood.

VERDUN OFFENSIVE DEFINITELY CRUSHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 21.

Paris newspapers state that most reliable circles affirm that the German offensive at Verdun has been definitely crushed.

END OF THE WAR IN SIGHT.

M. RIBOT'S OPTIMISM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 22.

The "Pioneer's" special cables:—

M. Ribot in the Chamber indicated that the Government is confident that the Verdun fighting would shorten the war. "History will consider the defence of Verdun one of the greatest exploits of our country. I can say without vain optimism we can see the end of the present war."

ANTI-PRUSSIANISM IN BAVARIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 22.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London March 20.—The "Central News" Zurich correspondent says it is reliably reported that Bavarian regiments have been utilized for the most desperate enterprises at Verdun. Bavaria lacking further reserves finds it impossible to reform her units. Anti-Prussianism in Bavaria is increasing.

GREECE AND BULGARIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 22.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

London, March 20.—The "Morning Post's" Saloniка correspondent telegraphing on March 16th said he learned from a diplomatic source that Bulgaria was expelling Greek subjects. Many outrages were reported.

Reuter's Athens correspondent telegraphed on March 18th that Bulgarians had cut off the telegraphic communication. Consequently Greece is unable to telegraph to Roumania, Turkey or the Central Powers.

NEW SPECIFIC FOR SYPHILIS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Mar. 21.

A new specific for syphilis has been discovered. It is alleged to be twice as powerful as Ehrlich's and harmless.

THE KONGINGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 21.

The Kongingo has left Frederikshavn for Leith.

A MYSTERIOUS BULLET-WOUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 22.

The Calcutta Port Police are enquiring into a mysterious shooting incident, the victim being a boat *manjhi* plying between the Esplanade moorings and the Sibpure ghat. The man was standing on the bow of his boat when he was struck by a rifle bullet which penetrated his thigh. Nothing is known as to where the bullet came from. The wounded man was removed to the hospital where he is lying in a precarious condition.

THE NETHERLANDS AND GERMANY

DESPATCH OF NOTE DENIED.

CONFERENCE OF DUTCH MINISTERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, Mar. 20.

The Foreign Office denies the statement of the "News van den Dag" that the Netherlands has sent a severe Note to Germany on the subject of the Tubantia, but five Ministers, including the Foreign Minister, conferred at noon to-day with representatives of the shipping companies.

The steamers Prins der Nederlanden and Tambora, on the way home from Java, have been ordered to await instructions at Falmouth.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 21.

The newspapers state that the crew of a Batavier liner have refused to sail unless convoyed by warships.

MRS. ASQUITH'S LIBEL ACTION.

£1000 DAMAGES AGAINST THE "GLOBE"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 21.

Mrs. Asquith has been awarded one thousand pounds damages in the libel action against the "Globe" regarding certain statements made concerning her and Donnington Hall.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

THE CAPTURE OF MBUYINI.

Gunner A. H. Dickerson, a member of the First Burma Contingent at persent in East Africa in the Gun Section of the 25th Royal (Frontiersman) Fusiliers, writes to the "Rangoon Times," dating February 10th as follows:—Sometime ago I read in your paper the account of our action in attempting to gain Mbuyini ridge, when we had to retire after nearly succeeding, on account of the enemy being heavily reinforced. I am now able to tell you that we succeeded in taking this place last week, and as this news is published in the local papers here, I trust this will reach you safely. The more one sees of this country the more does one realize the difficulties of this particular campaign. Where we are now the bush is so dense that a column can only advance in single file. In the bush friend and foe may pass without being aware of one another's presence, and this has occurred more than once in the desultory war that has been carried on. I copy the following from the local paper (The "Daily Leader" of British East Africa on the 3rd February, 1916): "The dreaded tsetse fly is only one of the dangers to be guarded against. Carnivori abound, and the patrols when they are not watching out for enemy snipers must keep a sharp look out for prowling lions, leopards and hyaenas. The Tommy unused to the jungle may well find sleep impossible with the night made fearful by the tremendous roar of lions, and the noise of other great beasts scenting their prey. After one engagement a pack of hyenas, descended on the battlefield and made short work of the dead. It has been no infrequent experience for our pickets to watch full-grown lions drinking at waterholes only 50 yards away. To give further varieties of experience, the rivers abound with crocodiles and the 'snort-snort' of the giant hippopotamus commingles with the noises of the other resident of the world's greatest uncontrolled Zoo." Many a Tommy has suspected the plunging of a Zebra or a buck through the bush to be a noise made by a reconnoitring party of the enemy. Our task is to subjugate a country of nearly 400,000 square miles and occupied by 10,000,000 natives, a country that has a coast line greater than that of the German Empire with frontiers marching with ours for no less than 700 miles. We had a doctor's inspection yesterday, so we know for certain we are going forward again. There is heavy firing going on in the distance and when our battery moves, things generally begin to move very quickly all around; every man is glad at the prospect of getting to closer grips with the detested enemy. This much prized African colony of theirs will (D.V.) be soon no more. every one in my battery is busy packing as we have now definite orders that we are moving. T. O'Brien wrote me last week that all the Burma Contingent with him had been in two stiff engagements, but no casualties amongst the Rangoon boys."

MESOPOTAMIA.

TWO NIGHT MARCHES.

THE TURKS SURPRISED.

(By Eye Witness.)

ORAH, Feb 23.

In the long lull between operations I have spent most of my days out of camp with the cavalry or sappers. Often with both, for in this Bedouin-infested country the subaltern surveyor may have to take the field with the best part of a brigade for an escort and a squadron or two of horse; and he seldom comes back without some sort of a scrap.

Surveying would be a dull affair if it were not for the Bedouin, for the country is devoid of any features. The map when we first encamped here, showed nothing more than a wriggly line from the S. E. to the N. E. with the names of the local tribes Bawi Lah on one side and the Maquasis on the other side of the river. Nomenclature in a land of flat mud is difficult for the surveyor. There is nothing salient for him to give a name to, no trees or hills, and no buildings save the ruins of mud huts (bheesa mounds), the oven like clay structures in which the Arab stores his fodder. So the sketch maps became dotted with "Mud Huts," "Arab Village," "Broken Huts," "Two mud walls" until confusion became the mother of invention and the Old Testament, more especially the Book of Genesis, was called in with its none too fansiful associations. Now we have "The walls of Jericho," "Eve's Crossing," "Serpent's Corner," "Sodom and Gemorah." The watch towers in our camp are "Jacob's Ladder" and "The Tower of Babel." Two upright cakes of mud have become "Stonehenge"; a single one "Lot's Wife." These excrescences are landmarks for miles, and in the mirage sometimes loom as large as St. Paul's Cathedral.

THE DANCING MIRAGE.

This dancing mirage plays one a hundred tricks. The other day a sapper friend put up a direction post for prismatic compass survey—a little mound with a flag on it. When he started back to camp he took down the flag. He had left the mound a mile behind when looking back he saw what he thought was an Arab pursuing him. He lay down and covered his figure with his rifle and called to his orderly to do the same. They lay in wait while the Arab still came on at the same rapid stride, his cloak flying in the wind. Whole minutes passed, yet, though he never ceased to move he came no nearer. They approached and found it was the little mound, no more than a foot high. One meets with odd atmosphere effects in the desert by night as well as by day. I was cut off from the cavalry on a raid the other night. It was pitch dark and cloudy with no moon. One could hardly see a yard ahead. Yet there was a visionary horizon with trees and masts on it as in a harbour. Any change in the colour of ground distorts the appearance of everything. One thinks one is coming on a mountain or a lake; brown seems to rise out of grey; grey to sink away from brown. For a long while I was convinced that I was riding under a high bund above which I could just see the sky. I turned in towards it to avoid what I thought was water and found that what I had taken for a six feet bank was the contracted plain between me and the horizon.

The ground was soft after the rain, and our two squadrons made so little noise that they could not be heard at a hundred yards, they could not be seen at twenty. Before dawn we halted. Light came very slowly and we could see no sign of the village, our objective. This village or encampment was itself friendly and we had no quarrel with it, but we had reason to suspect that hostile tribesmen were abusing the hospitality of the Sheikhs. So the infantry had gone out of camp at 11; the cavalry at 4.15; and day-light was to disclose us to them with our redoutable hedge of steel.

AN ARITOCRATIC INSTINCT.

When the encampment loomed into sight we found the infantry had already encircled it. The cavalry then cantered in. A Zariba of mud and brushwood had become an inner ring. The Arabs sat motionless, sedate, staring, wondering what sin they had committed and what all this demonstration could be about. Clearly it could have no end that was not primitive. No doubt they thought that this large force had closed in on them at night to destroy them piecemeal in the morning. May be they searched themselves inwardly and were guiltily, conscientious of broken faith. But they showed no sign of apprehension, none even of interest; but stared fixedly at the horizon where the bobbing heads of our infantry, peeping up from cover, had drawn this inscrutably ordained noose round them. Or were they laughing at us quietly in their sleeves? I have never discovered. Degenerate as they may be and fallen away from the true seed of the Bedouin these villagers have inherited at least one aristocratic instinct common in the East. They do not give away their emotions.

The raid was a *Coup manque*; the hostile tribesmen were not evident. But the next night march I was on was the beginning of a more successful affair. This time it was moonlight. We could see figures, fifty or sixty yards ahead; at a hundred they were merged in the haze. It is an anxious business for the sapper who leads the column. He must keep his eye on his compass all the time, and he must count his steps remembering that his stride is shorter in the dark, and that he will not

(Continued on page 8.)

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

QUESTION OF PROVINCIAL CONTROL.

MR. BANERJEA'S RESOLUTION IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT.

MR. SETALVAD ON NEED FOR POPULAR CONTROL.

At Tuesday's meeting of the Imperial Council, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla's Resolution for a committee to consider measures for the growth and development of industries in India, was accepted.

The non-official speakers who followed Mr. Clark, protested strongly against the exceedingly narrow scope of the terms of reference to the Commission.

Yesterday Mr. Surendranath Banerjea's Resolution that the official control of the Calcutta University be transferred to the Bengal Government from the Government of India, was accepted by the Government, with the reservation that no action will be taken till the Behar and Burma Universities were established.

The last meeting of the session will be held when there will be a general the Budget.

STRIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION.

RESTRICTED SCOPE OF REFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 22.

At Tuesday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council after Sir William Clark, Mr. Achariar speaking on the industrial resolution moved by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, said that experiments regarding the possibility of a bright industrial future had not been carried on in the best manner. It might be, for example impossible to make a kind of article in one place, but this ought not to be held sufficient to say that climate conditions here are not good enough for that industry, for India was a land of many climates. Sir William Clark had asked if it would be good to have a protection in India, but he had not given any answer. He for his own part was glad that he had left it there, for he could answer as he thought right. He (the speaker) thought the system would be good. Other countries have tried and had found it a success. It might entail some sacrifice at the outset but then this stage was soon followed by a stage when they had increasing wealth. And this prosperity was the best answer to Sir William Clark's question. Again there was a great chance of our succeeding, while the colonies for example began so to speak with a clear slate. We were clothing our people and supplying all of our own needs till the East India Company stepped in and killed them almost thoroughly.

Mr. Achariar also protested very strongly against the exceedingly narrow scope of the work of the Commission referred to. The restriction imposed upon them would place them in a very awkward position. They would not, he was afraid, be able to go thoroughly into the questions and hence their verdict could not be conclusive. They were to work under conditions so unnatural that we could not expect otherwise. Mr. Achariar then remarked that it was not enough that the Government of India should go on judging for itself. They should try to meet the wishes of the people. In conclusion, Mr. Achariar said that we have been going on without a more forward policy during the past 25 years and we would be really great losers if we should wait for two more years, which I consider would see the end of the war and conclusion of peace. And then having a Commission as it was, the terms of reference of which were meagre, it would be really no good to wait.

A COMPARISON WITH JAPAN.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad said that he associated himself with Mr. Achariar in deprecating the narrowness of the terms of reference. It might be that protection might not be good, but why not have the opinion of the Commission on this? Would not this strengthen the hands of the Government? But, if it was good, then we must have it. Much had been said about the perseverance and tenacity of the Japanese and the timidity of Indians and the shyness of our capital, but was there not this difference between the conditions under which these two peoples had to work that, while the Japanese were always conscious that they had at their back a Government which would do all they wanted, people here could not be so sure nor even partly so. The excise duty for example was one on which the opinion of the people and the Government was the same but what have they been able to do so far? If people feel that they might rely upon the Government of India to help them in difficulties as did the Japanese, them too we would have perseverence and tenacity. This was in itself a reason why we should have fiscal autonomy. Mr. Low's speech had in it a tone of self-satisfaction. Was that justified? We have known that there are only 13,000 people who are earning incomes over 24,000 rupees a year, of these many were officials, doctors and lawyers. Allowing for these there would be but 10,000, which included also joint stock concerns, earnings, more than 24,000. Was this really a happy state of affairs? He then pleaded for expansion of industries as they would prove a strong safeguard against famine.

SUBORDINATION OF INDIAN TO HOME OPINION.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya thanked Government for accepting the resolution. He deprecated the announcement in the "Times" before the Government had time to announce in this country. He hoped that Government should consider the desirability of associating some more non-official members of the Imperial Council with the Commission. He wished that action might not be taken during the war on the recommendations of the Commission, but that it might be delayed till the war was over. It was no use concealing the fact that Government of India from their very subordinate position was compelled to do the biddings of the Government of England and there was considerable apprehension in the minds of the thoughtful public on that account. He said whatever might happen the fiscal problem of India should be deliberated in the calmest moments and the decision arrived at after considering all the pros and cons. There had been no subject in which less had been done, though much had been talked, than in the industrial development of India.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, in reply, regretted the restricted scope of terms of reference as announced by Sir William Clark. He said unless the references were more comprehensive, the Commission would never be able to solve the industrial problem. He appealed to the Government of India on behalf of non-official members to widen the scope of the enquiry, so that the result might be as satisfactory as they all desired.

SIR WILLIAM CLARK'S REPLY.

Sir William Clark following Sir Ibrahim rose to add a few words on the subject of what had fallen from Pandit Malaviya and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah relating to the question of enlarging the scope of the terms of reference for the Commission. He explained that fiscal relations between Great Britain and the Empire, including India, would have to be revised and that the fiscal questions, could not be taken up with propriety during the war. It would also be difficult to find a committee capable of going into the local industrial matters and of revising the entire fiscal relations between India and England as a practical measure. Therefore, it was better in the interests of industrial developments of India that the enquiries should be confined to what could be dealt with effectively.

The resolution was accepted and the Council adjourned till Wednesday.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

PLEA FOR PROVINCIAL CONTROL.

LATER.

A meeting of th e Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, Sir William Clark, the Vice-President, presided.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea moved that the Calcutta University be placed on the same footing as that of Madras and Bombay. He said under the present Universities Act his Excellency the Viceroy was the Chancellor of the University of Calcutta and large powers of control over the University were vested in the Government of India. They in Bengal were proud of the fact that his Excellency Lord Hardinge was the head of the University and but for the fact that his Excellency's term of office was about to expire he (speaker) would not have brought forward the resolution. His Excellency had always felt an abiding interest in the welfare of the students and the speaker mentioned his Excellency's incognito visits to some of the Calcutta hostels as an illustration of it. The Government of India had paid over 42 lakhs for building hostels in Bengal besides other grants to the University, the capitalised value of which amounted to 36½ lakhs. He felt it his duty to mention these facts as some mark of acknowledgment of the debt they owed to their Chancellor. His resolution had a constitution bearing and was intimately connected with the raising of the status of Bengal to that of a Presidency Government by the Royal Proclamation of 12th December, 1911. The proclamation was embodied in Parliamentary Statute (1 and 2) George V Chap 6.

Mr. Banerjea read the first clause of the Statute and observed that it would be seen that the Governor of Bengal was placed on the same footing with the Governors of Madras and Bombay save and except the exercise of certain functions which the Governor-General reserved to himself and was exercising at the time. These functions were two in number:—(1) Authority to fill temporary vacancies on the bench of the High Court, (2) Authority as Chancellor of the University. Mr. Banerjea read from Hansard's debates Lord Crewe's observations on these points and he added that the University of Calcutta was not specifically mentioned because the same reasons applied. The size of the Province of Bengal was reduced, but the jurisdiction of the University remained the same as before, extending over the new provinces of Burma and Assam. It was possibly thought that the local Governor should not exercise authority over an area beyond his jurisdiction even in regard to University matters. The same objection did not apply to the Governor-General, the Governor of Bengal stepping into the position of a Lieutenant-Governor.

THE GOVERNOR'S POWER.

Because the Governor became the Rector of the University, the Rector took precedence at the Convocation before the Vice-Chancellor, but next after the Chancellor his powers were nil. He could exercise only such powers as the Chancellor might delegate. Had any such powers been delegated, asked the speaker? He knew that the Rector's opinions were invited upon important matters but they had no statutory force but had only a moral value. He referred to the constitutional aspect of the question because the constitution of the University was determined by conditions which were rapidly changing. Patna would soon have an University and probably Burma also. The Governor or the Lieutenant-Governor was the Chancellor of the University belonging to the Province. There was no reason why an exception should be made in the case of Bengal, but, Mr. Banerjea urged the reform not for administrative symmetry but for higher grounds. His submission was that the University system of every province should be in close touch with and be controlled by the public opinion of that province. The head of the local Government therefore should be the head of the University. When the Government of India was located at Calcutta it had access to local opinion but that was not and could not be the case now when the Government of India was at Delhi.

A POSSIBLE OBJECTION.

The only possible objection he could think of was that the Governor of Bengal as Chancellor of the University of Calcutta would exercise authority in areas beyond his jurisdiction, but were not the other Governors and Lieutenant-Governors doing that? The Lieutenant-Governors of the United Provinces was the Chancellor of the Allahabad University and exercised authority in University matters of the Central Provinces and Ajmere. The Governor of Madras as Chancellor of the Madras University exercised authority over the affiliated institutions in Ceylon, which was neither a part of the Government of India nor was under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State for India. The acceptance of his resolution would be in the direction of provincial autonomy which was bound to come after the war. Provincial autonomy meant that each province should be self-contained, self-dependent and self-governing and provincial autonomy was associated with the honoured name of Lord Hardinge. No immediate legislation was necessary, for the Chancellor, might delegate all his powers to the Rector who would be *de facto* Chancellor though without the name. Thus without legislation the experiment could be tried and action might be taken as the result of such a trial.

ASSAM'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Dadabhoy who followed Mr. Banerjea said, though he had no desire to oppose the resolution yet he thought that so long as the Calcutta University was under the control of the Government of India, Assam and Burma had no cause of complaint but directly it came under the Bengal Government those two provinces would have much cause to complain. He quoted Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee's speech in which he said that even after the change of capital the Calcutta University would remain associated with the Government of India. He said that the dismissal of three political lecturers as was done lately, would be more easily done by the Government of India than by the Government of Bengal.

Col. Gurdon opposed the resolution on behalf of Assam and said that speaking from the point of view of Assam it was impossible not to regard this resolution with considerable apprehension. The interests of Calcutta could not always coincide with those of a frontier province like Assam. He fully understood the position of Bengal in the matter but this was no reason why the existing rights of Assam should be interfered with. Take for example the matter of University rules connected wih vernacular examinations. Here it was of much importance that no changes should be made without Assam being consulted. This was practically guaranteed under the existing system but would not be the case if control were transferred to Bengal.

THE REAL REMEDY.

Mr. Setalvad said that as one connected with the University of Bombay he followed Mr. Banerjea's resolution with great interest. He expected to hear the inconvenience under which the Calcutta University was labouring at present and he also expected to hear the advantages that would accrue by the change suggested by him (mover) but he (speaker) was disappointed. From his own experience he wished the control of the Bombay University was transferred to the Government of India. Mr. Banerjea wished the Bombay model to be followed. It was, Mr. Setalvad said, the distance that lent enchantment to the view. The mover pleaded for provincial control which often degenerated into official control. He asked whether it was really desirable to go further and fare worse. The real remedy in his opinion was that the Universities should be more under popular control and that the Senate be made a really popular body. The Universities should be freed from official control. There could be no objection to the consideration of the matter but all the objections raised by Burma and Assam should be fully taken into consideration.

Mr. R. E. V. Arbuthnot opposed the Resolution on the ground that it would be embarassing to have changes made at a time when Burma was engaged in arrangements for establishing a University of its own. Public opinion in Burma also would strongly resent any change in the direction of transferring University questions that affected Burma, to another local Government which must necessarily take a less wide view than could be taken by a central authority like the Government of India. In this connection Mr. Arbuthnot made the interesting announcement that it was hoped to have proposals for the formation of a University for Burma at Rangoon ready for submission to the Government of India in time to enable the necessary legislation to be introduced into the Imperial Legis- it might be possible for the Rangoon University to come into existence in two lative Council next autumn in which case years' time.

The Maharaja of Nashipore said that though it was a great honour to be associated with the Government of India yet the change advocated by the mover was desirable as the Government of India was away from Calcutta and the Chancellor would have little opportunity to discuss the educational affairs of Bengal.

Rai Sita Nath Rai held the resolution was exceedingly modest and should be accepted without hesitation.

The Maharaja of Cassimbazar in supporting said that it stood to reason that Mr. Banerjea's resolution should be accepted.

Maung Bah Too said that it was hoped that in the course of two or three years Burma would have a University of her own. Till then Burma would resent any change in the existing conditions.

Mr. Barua, the elected representative of Assam, said that in this recommendation Mr. Banerjea was at variance with perhaps the greatest Indian educationist, Sir Asutosh Mukerji. The analogy of the C.P. being under the Allahabad University, was not quite happy, seeing that at one time the Government of India had to take vigorous measures to make the Allahabad University do its duty by the C.P. The Provincial Governments are at best but only Provincial Governments, not free from the obsession of local interests. The past experience again of Assam had not been very happy. Before Assam passed under British control Assamese was the court language but latterly the influx of Bengalees into Assam drove out also Assamese from its original position and it took half a century of violent controversy before it was recognized by the Calcutta University as a vernacular. Even at this date it was not difficult to find a journal, like the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" seriously putting forward the plea that Assamese was but a dialect. Behar and Burma would have soon each its own University and Assam too must get one before the transfer could be expected.

Dr. M. N. Bannerjee in supporting the resolution said that if the resolution was accepted many of the difficulties and disadvantages under which the educational institutions at present suffered would be removed.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

Mr. Cumming said the Bengal Government would welcome a change of the nature indicated with some reservation. Where there was responsibility there should also be authority. The Bengal Government could not divest itself of its responsibility in connection with the Calcutta University without serious consequences. Therefore it was desirable also that it should have authority. The Bengal Government should also not be in a worse position than the Bombay and Madras Governments in the matter. It was desirable, however, that the jurisdiction of the University and of the Presidency should be as far as practicable conterminous, the point being that the Government of Bengal should be in a position, to control the University's affairs within the borders of Bengal.

Mr. Oldham speaking on behalf of Behar and Orissa, trusted that no change would be made without all the Local Governments concerned being fully consulted.

Mr. Walker speaking from the point of view of the Central Provinces, challenged the contention of some of the supporters of the resolution that the precedent of the relations between the Central Provinces and the Allahabad University was one that it would be desirable to follow. As a matter of fact it was the prospect of having a University of its own that was looked forward to in the Central Provinces as the only satisfactory solution of the present state of affairs.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in supporting the resolution, said even if the resolution was accepted now the interests of Burma and Behar could be fully safeguarded. That there should be one University to control Bengal, Burma, Behar and Assam was not a matter of congratulation. The result of the discussion, he hoped, would suggest to the Government of India to seriously consider whether Assam should have a separate University.

The Raja of Mahmudabad in supporting the resolution, said that the present management of the Calcutta University stood self-condemned. No man could serve two masters. The Government of India was away from Calcutta for twelve months in the year and could not possibly be acquainted with the local conditions. The present system had neither enhanced the reputation of the Government of India, nor furthered the cause of education.

Mr. Shafi strongly supported the resolution.

EDUCATION MEMBER.

Sir Sankaran Nair in speaking on the resolution said that if educated Bengal public opinion wanted to see their own University placed under the control of their own immediate political head, it would be quite a national desire and the Government of India sympathised with them in this desire. The general observations of Mr. Banerjea in support of his resolution, had some force. But it was not necessary that he should deal with them now. He (the speaker) would not wish it to be understood that he accepted the special reasons put forward by some of the hon. members who had preceded him. It had been stated that it was but right that the Government of Bengal should be vested with the power of nominating Fellows. But then the same reasons that might be suggested as strengthening this demand, namely, their special local knowledge, might be put forward by those opposing the view, for the Governor of Bengal might not be able to do any justice to Behar and Orissa and Burma seeing that the Governor in nominating these had to depend upon and to be guided by the Vice-Chancellor who was a local man and and the Director of Public Instruction of Bengal. Again it had been suggested that the power of granting affiliation to colleges ought to be left with the Bengal Government. He could quite understand the reasons on which the suggestion had been put forward. But he was of opinion that it was still permissible to think that it would be under the present conditions better to have that power vested in a Government that was away from the spot and which, therefore, could view things from a detached point of view. After referring to the remarks of Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Shafi which he thought need not be dealt with by him, he said that when the time for a final decision came the fear of the Assam representatives that under the proposed conditions the interests and language of Assam would not be justly dealt with, would be fully considered. The Government of India had resolved that till the Patna and Burma Universities were constituted there should be no change in the conditions. Referring to the positions of the C. P. under the present conditions he said that it appeared to him that the people there were not satisfied with them. When a final decision was made, he again repeated, Assam's interests would be safeguarded well.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea who spoke after Sir Sankaran Nair, replying to the debate, thanked the Government of India for accepting the resolution. But Bengal, he said, would have been more grateful if the Resolution was accepted without the reservations. Mr. Banerjea said he had no quarrel with those who differed from him because if he were in their position his attitude would have been exactly the same. He sympathised with those who spoke for Burma and Assam. He hoped that the Government would expedite the creation of Universities for Burma and Behar and Orissa. He fully supported the idea of creating a separate University for Assam. He ridiculed the idea of Colonel Gurdon that the Calcutta lawyers were masters of the Calcutta University That was not so. On the contrary he assured Colonel Gurdon that it was the Calcutta lawyers who helped so much in developing education in Assam to its present condition.

The Resolution was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned till the 24th instant.

Sir William Clark reminded the Council that at 10.30 a.m. that day his Excellency the Viceroy would unveil the busts of Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson and the late Sir John Jenkins.

THE LATE SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Allow me to suggest through your columns that meetings be held by Indian women, all over the country, to start a movement, in their name and by their exertions, to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, one of the greatest of India's sons. Will not the Parsi ladies of Bombay take the lead in this matter?—Yours etc.,

22nd March, 1916. PARSUN.

INDENTURED LABOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 22.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has sent the following telegram to the Viceroy's Private Secretary:—"The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee expresses its grateful thanks to his Excellency the Viceroy and the Government for having accepted the resolution for the abolition of the system of indentured labour and trusts that practical effect will be given to it without much delay."

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Major F. Taylor, Yorks and Lancs.
Captain S. C. Bartley, Artillery.
Captain R. A. Saunders, Artillery.
Captain A. H. Burrows, Northamptons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant W. H. Bainbridge, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant D. L. Jones, Welsh Regiment.

DIED.

Captain J. H. Whitby, London Regiment.
Lieutenant J. M. White, Veterinary Corp.

NOW KILLED.

Lieutenant J. R. Duggan, Irish Regiment.

MISSING, BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Second- Lieutenant S. W. Fortune, Rifle Brigade.

NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieutenant H. F. Champion, Rifle Brigade.

MISSING.

Major V. A. Barrington Kennet, Flying Corps.
Lieutenant G. D. Grune, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant B. E. Glover, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieutenant M. A. Orde, Flying Corps.

WOUNDED.

Captain C. D. Gullick, East Kents.
Captain L. C. Mandleberg, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieutenant R. F. Parkinson, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant L. C. Bevis, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant F. R. Sim, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant H. Eley, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant G. R. Foley, Somerset Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant T. H. Searls, South Staffs.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 22.

The following names of officers appear in casualty list No. 36, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant C. C. Morgan (accidentally), 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain C. A. G. L. H. Farie, 1st H. L. I.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieutenant E. H. Thierry, 66th Battery, R. F. A.
Second-Lieutenant L. De Selincourt, 2-7th Hampshires.
Second-Lieutenant H. G. Piggford (I. A. R. O.), 69th Punjabis.

MESOPOTAMIA.

(Continued from page 7.)

see a single object the whole night long. to serve as a guide or to put him right if he loses the way. He must concentrate his mind and he must not listen to any talk or suggestions; everything depends on his reaching the exact spot at the exact time.

Our objective was a tongue of land lying in a loop of the river which held a hostile Arab encampment. We had to close this in with our troops at dawn and round up any of the enemy we found inside. At the end of this spit on the river bank there were mounds standing a full ten feet,—a commanding eminence in this flat land,—above the surrounding country. From this point of vantage we were going to shell the Turkish camp on the other side of the river as soon as it was light.

A BLAZE OF MUSKETRY.

Everything was quiet until we came upon the Arab encampment when all the dogs in the place gave tongue. Suddenly at about a hundred yards there broke out such a blaze of musketry that I thought we had run up against a strong entrenched position. We all threw ourselves flat on the ground and waited events. I had dismounted and was leading my mare. At such moments one keeps on the leeward side of the best beloved animal in the world. But there was the uncomfortable possibility that there might be no leeward side, for the dark ill-defined human masses on my left might at any moment become our own firing line, and we were in between. Happily these troops held their fire and did not blaze off at the unseen. The fusillade became sporadic and then veered off to our right and rear in the direction from which we had come. Our advance guard had run up against a small Turkish cavalry patrol. Realising that retreat was cut off by the river behind them the Turks had mounted and charged gallantly at our line firing as they rode. At twenty yards the advance guard opened fire on them and they swerved like a flight of teal, breaking through our column on their left and leaving half their numbers on the field. Two of them were brought down by an officer's revolver as they jumped the nullah in which he had taken cover. "It was like shooting driven birds" he said. A Turkish officer left a boot and gilded spur behind, but managed to make good his escape. Soon the mounds by the bend in the river assumed a definite outline. Our artillery were on the point of coming into section and we hurried there to see the next act in the play. The Turks were lying snug in their camp the other side of the Tigris. They can have had no suspicion that we had come up with our guns to take them in the rear. They would naturally have taken the rifle which they had heard on our side as a mere affair of outposts. Their awakening was sudden and dramatic. As the first shells began to fall among their tents there was a stampede of transport animals. Horses, mules, camels, donkeys, many of them with their nosebags on and no saddles, some mounted, others riderless, began to steak across the plain. From our mounds which commanded the whole desert like the galleries of a Roman amphitheatre we could see them emerge and spread out in black lines towards the west. The march to the north confined their line of retreat so that the ever-increasing stream passed within 2,500 yards of us and our guns played on them with deadly effect. It was a very one-sided affair and one felt all the while rather like the pampered Roman for whose entertainment the arena was soaked with the blood of men and beasts. There were some jolly little Gurkhas digging in beside us; they did not share these qualms but were hugely amused at the "tamasha."

TURKS' HEAVY LOSSES.

We had seen three guns leaving the enemy's camp in the melee and as we expected they soon opened fire on our mounds. Their shooting was very straight, but we had already dug ourselves in, and I doubt if our total casualties for the day were more than twenty. The Turkish losses must have been heavy as we were firing "into the brown" all the while. Our stalking them at dawn and firing into their camp and then the panic stempede of these dark hordes reminded me very much of the disturbance on a jhil when one has crept up upon a host of unsuspicious wildfowl. We must have played havoc with their transport for they never got their guns up the whole day for an effectual reply. There was nothing manque about this coup; its after effects will no doubt provide matter for another article.

LORD HARDINGE.

APPRECIATION OF SERVICES BY BELGAUM CITIZENS.

At a public meeting at the Shivanand Theatre at Belgaum with Khansaheb Ardeshir Navroji in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) "That the meeting of the residents of the Belgaum District in the Bombay Presidency desires to place on record its deep sense of gratitude for and appreciation of the eminent services rendered to the Empire in general and India in particular by his Excellency the Viceroy Lord Hardinge who during a period of exceptional crisis in the history of the world, and in the midst of personal trials and afflictions, has administered the Government of the country with calmness, courage and single minded devotion to duty and who by his broad sympathies and just discernment of the legitimate aspirations of the people, and his high-minded statesmanship, has promoted the cause of the peace and progress and strengthened the bonds of union between England and India.

(2) That the President of this meeting be authorised to forward a copy of the above to the Private, Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy of India for communication to his Excellency Lord Hardinge of Penshurst."

THE BURNING OF BERGEN.

UNPARALLELED DESTRUCTION

THOUSANDS HOMELESS.

Norway never saw a conflagration like the fire of Bergen writes a correspondent of the "Scotsman". In extent in dislocation of business, in value of property destroyed, with a minimum of life lost, it is without parallel. There is plenty of Bergen left, but the old Bergen, the real Bergen, is gone for ever; not all, but nearly all. And Scotland has its interest in the old portion that has been spared, spared providentially, by the direction of the wind, by the width of a street.

The connection between Norway and Scotland in days gone by was very close. Since the sixteenth century an important portion of Bergen was called the Scots town and a good portion of that quarter has now been swept away by the fire; but the important part, Scots Street, and Scots Guild Pend, and the old Scots Guild Hall, have escaped destruction. The fire broke out on the one side of Muren, and Scots Street takes off on the other side, the side from which the wind blew.

About five o'clock on Saturday afternoon (January 29), the fire commenced in a chandler's shop at the corner of Muren and Strand Street, by far the busiest and almost the narrowest street in Bergen. The buildings were mainly of timber, and although there had been a considerable snowstorm the day before, and the snow still lay on the roofs, in an incredibly short time the conflagration had spread from street to street and the whole region from the harbour to Ergen, and from Muren to the Toro-Almenning, was a sea of fire. The Almenning is 50 yards wide, but the fierce flames leapt across and devoured the splendid buildings there. All the well-known tourist offices were wiped out. All the leading hotels, except Smelby's and part of the Norge, have simply disappeared; the three chief newspaper offices have gone up in smoke; and the leading furriers and gold and silver smiths, so well known by tourists, have been victims of the fire. Nearly all the business offices in the town have gone; and advocates, barristers, doctors, except Dr. Kaia Myhre, the famous physician, who studied at our Scottish Universities twenty years ago, whose surgery was only scorched, but escaped, have had to meet their clients in their homes. Th number of business premises destroyed is 495, but as many of these housed several firms, the actual number of businesses evicted is 2,200. And just because the district revaged by the fire was t e business centre, the number of homeless persons is only 3,000. But until premises and offices are found and normal work is resumed, the number of clerks, shop assistants, and others thrown temporarily out of employment is very large.

Bergen, like Rome, is surrounded by seven hills, and from the hill slopes the sight of the conflagration was awe-inspiring. But the heat was so great that it was only from a distance of upwards of half a mile that the spectacle could be witnessed in comfort. This intense heat from the blazing timber buildings explains how quickly the fire made its way from street to street, until what is said to be the most valuable area of its size in Norway was but a pile of smouldering ruins. The property destroyed amounted to four million pounds two-thirds of it being covered by insurance. The liabilities of some of the companies is equal to the whole of the reserve funds. But much that has been destroyed can never be replaced. Several historic buildings are gone for ever, and the documents and archives of the Court have all been consumed. The merchants were naturally anxious about their safes. As soon as the debris could be cleared attempts were made to recover the contents of the safes—and some of these attempts were made too soon; the safes had defied the flames, but the documents or books went on fire when the doors were opened. In some cases the safes had been crushed open by falling masonry. The printers and publishers of Bergen suffered specially, stocks to the value of £100,000 being destroyed, and only two book shops remain in the town, and only two ironmongers are left to supply the needs of 80,000 people.

The 2,700 homeless citizens were housed by friends or in schools and other buildings outside the danger zone. Whilst the fire was still blazing the city fathers of Stavanger, 100 miles distant, met and sent off a steamer with supplies of clothing and food for the sufferers, and the authorities in Christiania also sent 500 sets of bedding by rail, and offered whatever other assistance might be acceptable. In the churches of Christiania next day, whilst the Bergen ruins were smoking—in some places still blazing—the people were asked to show their sympathy,, and over 3,000 crowns were immediately contributed. But the liberality of Bergen was phenomenal. Half a million was almost at once promised, some of the largest givers being among the worst sufferers, and it was resolved to meet the wants of the fire victims as much as possible by local relief. Word reached Bergen that Molde, the lovely town of roses 250 miles away, had also been ravaged by fire, and the Bergen magnates gave large sums for the relief of the sufferers there, and sent off the surplus gifts from Stavanger and Christiania.

ACCOMMODATING THE HOMELESS.

On the day after the fire the merchants and others gathered at the Bourse, and arrangements were made for running up barracks to provide accommodation for the homeless, and also premises for the conduct of business until suitable accommodation could be found elsewhere, or new buildings erected. Before the fire the supply of houses was far below the demand, and the fire has made matters so much worse that property everywhere has increased from 50 to 100 per cent. in value, merchants offering almost any price for any suitable accommodation. It has already been resolved that the ruined region shall be cleared at once and laid out in modern fashion, and the architects of Scandinavia have been invited to submit proposals and plans for the rebuilding of the whole central portion of Bergen.

On the Toro-Almenning, across which the fire leapt in a sheet of flame 100 yards wide, there stands the statue of President Christie, who guided the proceedings of the Storthing which drew up the Norwegian Constitution in 1814, and secured the independence of Norway from Sweden. The Christie statue has not suffered, and the Scots in Bergen and at home have reason to be glad, for Christie traced back his descent to Andrew Christie, who came to Bergen with Montrose in 1647 The buildings on the north of the harbour have quite escaped, among them the well-known Hanseatic Museum and Haakon's Hall. It was here that Isabella Bruce, sister of King Robert Bruce, resided during her brief marriage with the Norse King Eric, who died in 1299; and in Bergen she remained until her death in 1358. The great fire began opposite Muren in Strand Street. Muren is a stone house in the middle of the street, with a passage way through it. History tells us that the Scottish lady once resided in the house. The Scottish lady was Lady Anne Bothwell, the first wife of James Hepburn, Earl Bothwell, whom he married in Denmark, and afterwards deserted. But a few weeks after Bothwell's marriage to Queen Mary and the defeat at Carberry Hill, Bothwell had to flee. His two ships reached the coast of Norway near Bergan, and as the ship's papers were suspicious a Commission was appointed to investigate the case. Meantime Lady Anne Bothwell put in an appearance, summoned Bothwell before the Court, produced her marriage certificate, and obtained judgment in her favour, whereby he agreed to pay her an annuity to be sent regularly from Scotland, and to hand over the *Pelican*, one of hisships, to her in name of expenses. Bothwell himself was ordered by the Commission to be sent to Copenhagen that the Danish Government might decide his fate. And these days in Bergen were his last days of liberty, for he died after a long illness in a Danish prison in 1578. And t us ended the romance of the Scottish lady. And the house she occupied in Strand Street still stands, scorched, indeed, by the flames of the Bergen fire, but intact for it is of stone. Thus, although part of the Scots quarters in Bergen has been burned, the part that matters, with its historic houses, still stands, and the Scots associations and Scots place names will continue to make Bergen of special interest to the Scots who pay even only a fleeting visit to Norway's most interesting town.

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LIFE IN A GERMAN FORT

"HOW I ESCAPED FROM IT."

MAJOR STEPHENS' EXPERIENCE

Major Darnley Stuart Stephens was employed on several secret missions in Germany, and was the officer who discovered the construction of certain mysterious German railway lines leading to the Belgian frontier. He now contributes in "T. P.'s Weekly" the story of his adventure and how he contrived to take French leave of the Kaiser's enforced hospitality, a few years before the war.

A trumpet rang out from the guard house, the sentry before the gate yelled something in a superhuman voice, the officers, with protruding eyes, leaped hysterically through the iron-clad doors, and the soldiers tumbled after, presenting arms to the cloud of dust in the wake of the Herr Kommandant's automobile which had whizzed through the gloomy portals of the first-class Fortress of Konigsberg. The Herr Kommandant, whom I, in most amicable fashion, sat beside, was a grim Prussian Colonel with a blonde fan-like beard, a burly body, a gimlet eye, and very little to say except when he cursed the Police Lieutenant who had accompanied us from Leipzig to witness the transfer of my body to its castellated residence as approved of by the Reichsgerient—the Kaiser's Supreme Court of Justice.

MARTYR OR SPY?

En route from Leipzig to Konigsberg, the Kommandant's ill-temper developed, as we journeyed, at a Colonel's speed limit, to that fastness in North-Eastern Prussia where I was sentenced to spend the next two years of my life. When I was marched out of the Imperial High Court, my future janitor eyed my conductor with that look of supercilious contempt with which police functionaries in Germany are accustomed to being regarded by military bigwigs.

At Berlin, where something went wrong with the mechanism of our big touring car, my luckless keeper had a string of denotable beatitudes projected at his head, but it was not until we were nearing our destination, when our faces were lashed by shrewish rain-squalls from the Baltic Sea, that I realised the full extent of an irate Prussian Colonel's command of resounding profanity. Of a truth, in the Fatherland the lot of a police officer, when in company of one of the Kaiser's preposterously conceited men of war, is not a happy one.

Notwithstanding my fatiguing journey, little sleep was vouchsafed to me the first night after my arrival at Konigsberg. For my memory would persist in harking back to the scene of the day before, when I was tried in camera for military espionage before the Reichsgericht. I had felt quite the Early Christian Martyr when my counsel was speaking in defence. He made it sound as though I was the German equivalent for an Adelphi hero, but when the senior Supreme Judge started in to read the Riot Act, I began to believe that hanging was too good for me. I am sure I never knew I was disturbing the peace of three great nations, England, France, and Germany—it seemed such a large order for a mere Captain of Horse.

And then I was told to stand up, and I felt shaky about the knees, as I heard my full name and two years' detention in a fortress, and there was a bustle and a murmur, and armed men yelped, "Order in the Court!" and the judges stood up and shook out their big skirts as though they were shaking off the contamination of my presence, and rustled away, and I sat down wondering how long two years was.

AFRAID OF THE FORTRESS.

They put me, as I have already said, in the Kommandant of Konigsberg 46 h.p. car, and all went well with me until after many hours we dashed up to the huge forbidding fort, when I had quite a turn, for it came over me what two years in such a place meant. O believe if I hand't pulled myself up sharp, I'd have jumped out and run away from the Colonel and his beard, and his bloodshot eyes, and his maledictions. The feeling did not last more than a few seconds, but I did not want any more like them. I was afraid, afraid—there is no use pretending it was anything else. I was in a dumb, silly funk, and I turned sick inside and shook as I have seen a horse shake when he shies at nothing and sweats and trembles down his sides. The idea was so terrible—of having one's flesh and blood and what brains God gave you buried alive in stone walls as though they were in a safe with a time-lock on the door, set for two years ahead.

There is nothing to be afraid of in a stone wall really, it's not half so effective as a nicely conduced machine gun; but it's the idea of the thing, of not being able to move about, especially to a chap who has always lived in the open as I have, and has had fighting men under him.

It was no wonder I was in a funk for a minute. Anyway, it was a good lesson to me, and I made up my mind that if I caught myself thinking that way again I would whistle waltzes or declaim part of Virgil's Georgics, the only classics I could remember, out aloud, and think of something cheerful. I didn't mean to be one of those noodles who spends his time training spiders or measuring how many of his steps make a mile for madness lies that way.

SITTING TIGHT.

I made up my mind to sit tight and think of all the good times I had had, and go over them in my mind very slowly, so as to make them last longer, and remember who was there and what we said, and the jokes and all that; I would go over cheery house-parties, and the times I've had on the Riviera, big game shoots in Matabeleland, and old-time students' balls at Bullier, and new-times fighting with Chinese "Boxers" equipped with quickfirers and magazine lead-pumpers and ever so many other delightful ways of chasing the passing hours. Yet all these admirable resolutions were quite thrown away. for, happily, I was never obliged to put them into force. Ungrateful man that I was, I, within a month after my installation at Konigsberg, quitted the hospitality of the Herr Kommandant with such inconsiderate celerity that my exodus might with propriety have been termed a flight.

OFFICERS WHO HAD KILLED THEIR "MAN."

I have confessed to ingratitude, remembering how I was treated by my fellow prisoners, seven choleric German officers who at the instance of that mediaeval institution, a Council of Honour, had been sent to cool their heels for a few months in a fortress. Each of these inflammable warriors had serenely killed at fifteen paces a brother officer, and all and every one of them, even when he had associated an extraordinary quantity of extraneous spirits with his own, could still play a phenomenally good game of cards. With a frank cordiality they severally and collectively did their very best to make me feel that so far from being a stranger in a strange land, I was very much at home among fellow soldiers who philosophically appreciated the chances of they themselves being, on some future occasion, caught in a foreign country when in quest of a potential enemy's military secrets. Now I was fully aware that it was the genial purpose of those seven upright high-born Prussian captains and subalterns, before their glorified detention had come to an end, to relieve me of such filthy lucre as I was possessed, in the course of a few quiet evenings at play. I may here explain that through a roundabout source I was kept amply supplied with funds from the French Intelligence Department, where efforts were being organised to procure my escape.

A FASCINATING COUNTESS.

A few days subsequent to my entering into enforced residence in Herr Kommandant's asylum for foreign spies and domestic military homicides, a lady of cosmopolitan antecedents arrived in Konigsberg, She occupied a handsome suite on the first floor of the particular hotel where we, the imprisoned officers—German and foreign—were allowed to spend our evenings, on condition that we returned to our "prison cells" by watch setting—half past nine. From her palatial apartments she descended nightly to dinner clad in raiment of price that far outshone the modest beauty of the lilies of the field—a species of vegetation with which the "Countess Von Blumenschon"—otherwise the fair Alsatian Madame—secret agent of the 2nd Bureau of the General Staff of the French Army, had but little in common. The lady was a delightful hostess, and the little suppers she gave were soon renowned in the garrison.

It was possibly more than a mere coincidence that on the self-same night that I escaped from the Kaiser's grip it was my privilege to share with two of his Majesty's imprisoned duellists, the hospitality of the supposed Countess Von Blumenschon. In her demeanour towards her German guests, the "Countess's" admirable qualities as a hostess were most brilliantly displayed. The pleasures of eating being ended, the pleasures of drinking still continuing, there was nothing forced in the high-born Captain Baron Von Albrecht's suggestion that they should end their agreeable evening with a quiet game of cards. Our fair hostess, after a playful remonstrance against so engrossing a form of amusement, on the ground that it would deprive her of the undivided attention which was her due, consented to take part in the game.

A GAME OF CARDS.

But she was a very stupid player, she said, and expressed much good-humoured regret for whoever should be unluckly enough to be her partner. Her conduct of the game however, was "kollosal," and the gay little pile of gold in front of my hostess and myself steadily increased. At the end of an hour—by which time nearly the whole of the Germans' capital was arranged before the gracious lady in a succession of neatly arranged rolleaux—the noble Baron announced in the most profanely positive terms that the devil himself was in the pack, and begged that it might be changed. With a smile, the lady promptly conceded the favour requested. The event really seemed to justify Herr Baron's superstitious fancy, for with the very first deal of the new pack the luck entirely changed. At the end of the second hour our entire winnings had changed hands. But apparently Madame's fighting spirit was now thoroughly aroused, and the game went on with renewed vigour. And now, the lust of gain having seized fast hold of the pair of born gamblers, who were responsible for my safe return to duress at half-past nine, all feeling of professional responsibility on their part was thrown to the winds.

I was considerably relieved when the senior officer of my escort informed me that I might find my way to the castle alone, adding, with an unpleasing leer of his now slightly bloodshot eyes, that he had made up his mind to outstay his pass, as did his good comrade in arms, the Herr Lieutenant.

The wine was good, the luck was better, "Auf wiedersehen," and this ornament of the Imperial Guards turned his gaze to the material evidence of that luck.

CHANGE AND A SHIP.

Madame's maid, also an agent of the French War Office, met me outside the sitting-room door and whisked me into her mistress's bed-room, where I dressed myself in the uniform of an English mercantile marine officer, I marched boldly down the hotel stairs and through the hall to the street, where I hailed a taxi which enabled me to catch the 10.10 p.m., train for Danzig.

An English cargo boat was awaiting the arrival of my train. I walked across her gangway and reported my arrival to her skipper as third mate.

And as third officer I strode her decks until outside in the mighty gulf of greyish blue—where now Jellicoe's submarines are spreading havoc—we dropped the pilot. Then I descended to the captain's cabin and wrote, for the information of the then Chief of the French General Staff, General M. d'B., the report recounting my escape,

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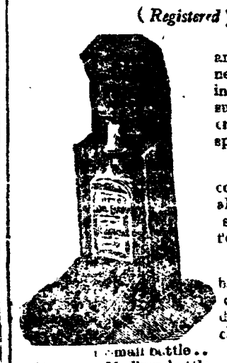

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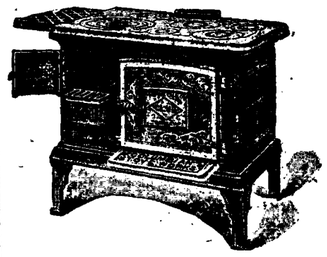

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